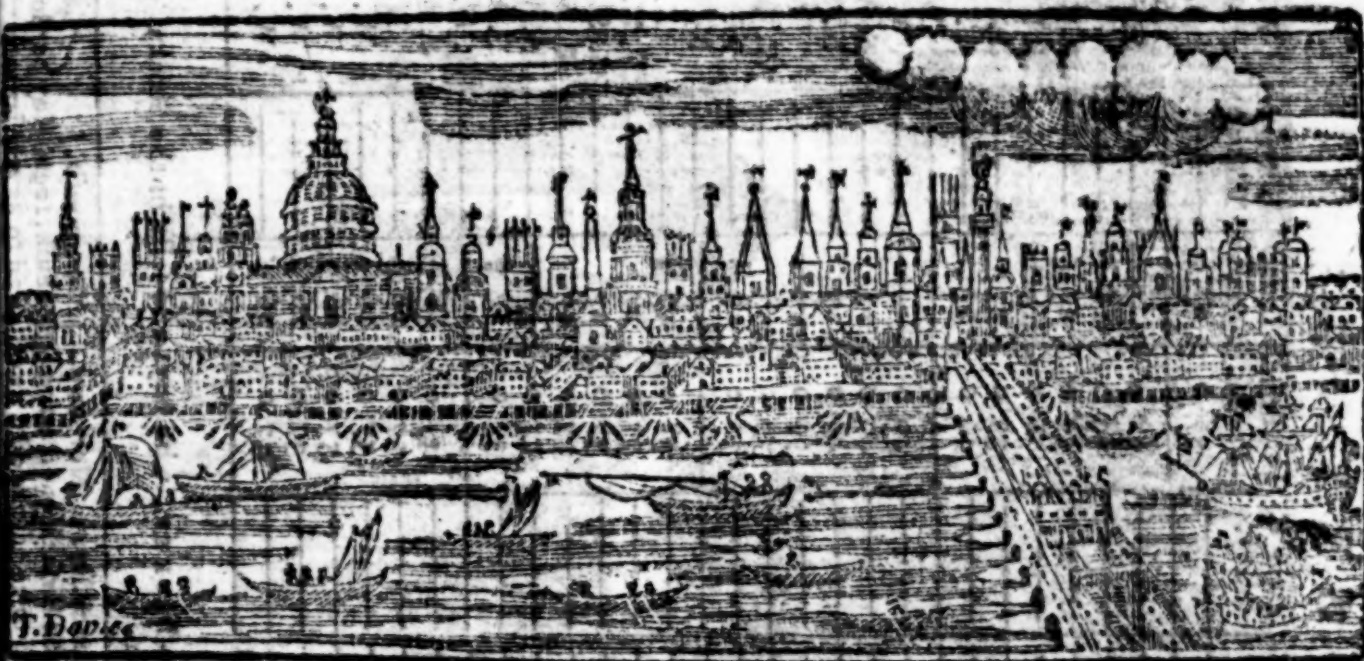


The LONDON MAGAZINE.



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer* ;

For F E B R U A R Y, 1769.

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Portrait of a late mischievous Politi-		The national Debt no national Griev-	
cian	76	ance	102
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Address to the Wellwishers of the		Various Articles	104
Church of England	77—80	Inscription for an amiable, benevolent	
Discovery, Preparation, &c. of Sper-		Physician	108
maceti	81	A Song set to Music	105
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tary Proposal	82, 83	THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	108
Persuatives to enforce the Act against		Marriages and Births; Deaths	ibid.
Prophane-Swearing	83—86	FOREIGN AFFAIRS	ibid.
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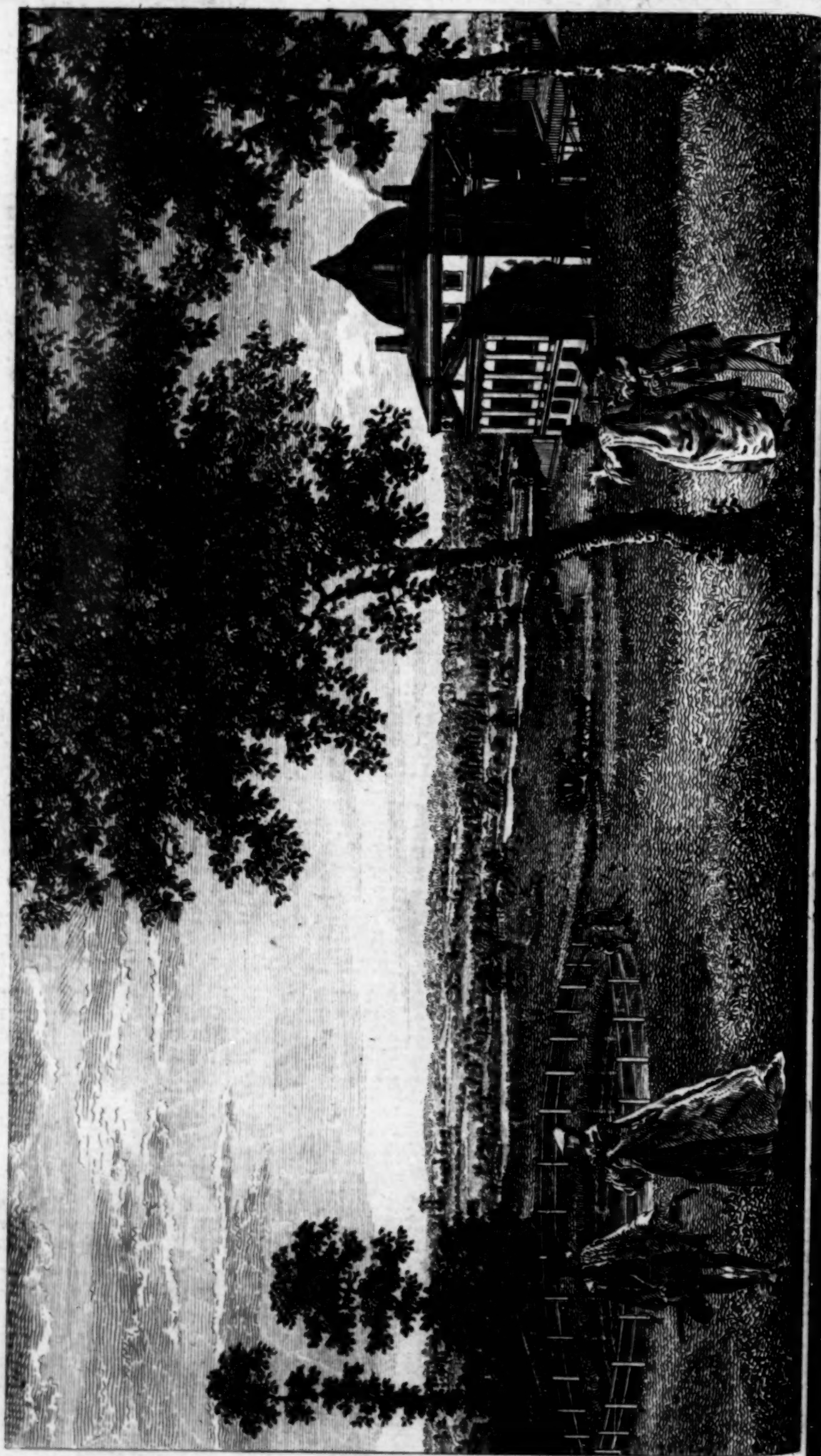
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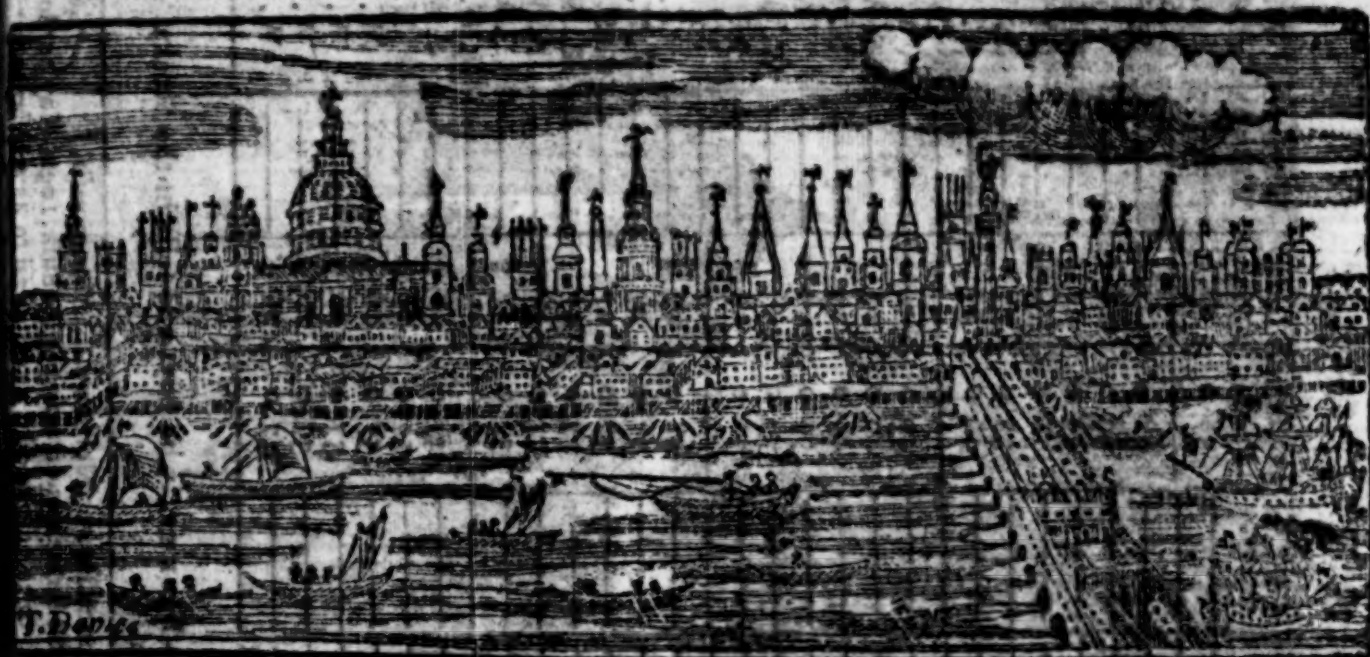
AND

An accurate PLAN of the Roads from YORK to WHITEY and SCARBOROUGH,
both elegantly engraved.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noster Row;
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this time, neatly bound or
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PRICES OF STOCKS, &c. in FEBRUARY, 1769.

	Bank Stock	India Stock	Sou. Sea. Stock	Old S.S. Ann.	New S.S. Ann.	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. confol.	3 1/2 per C. 1756.	3 1/2 per C. 1758.	4 per C. confol.	4 per C. Navy.	4 per C. 1763.	In. Bond. Pram.	Long. Ann.	Lottery Tickets	Wind at Deal	Weather
6	162 Sunday		103 1/4		86 3/4	88 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			38 0	26 1/4		S.	London rain
7	162	274 1/2	Shut	88 1/4	86 3/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	97 1/4		101 1/4			38 0	26 1/4		S. W.	frost
8	162	274 1/2				89 1/4	88 1/4		92 1/4	101 1/4			37 0	26 1/4		N. N. W.	frost
9	163	274 1/2	103 1/4	88 1/4	87 1/4	89 1/4	88 1/4		92 1/4	101 1/4			38 0	27		N. N. W.	rain
10	163	274 1/2				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			39 0	27		S. W.	fair
11	163	275				89 1/4	88 1/4		92 1/4	101 1/4			40 0	27		S. W.	fair
12	163	275		88 1/4		89 1/4	88 1/4		92 1/4	101 1/4			40 0	27		W.	rain
13	163	275		88 1/4		89 1/4	88 1/4		92 1/4	101 1/4			40 0	27		W.	fine
14	163	275		88 1/4		89 1/4	88 1/4		92 1/4	101 1/4			39 0	27		S. W.	cloudy
15	163	275				89 1/4	88 1/4	97 1/4	92 1/4	101 1/4			39 0	27		N. W.	fine
16	163	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			39 0	27		W.	cold
17	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			38 0	27		W. b. N.	cold
18	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			38 0	27		N. W.	rain
19	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			38 0	27		N. W.	rain
20	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			38 0	27		E.	mild
21	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		N. N. W.	mild
22	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		S. S. F.	mild
23	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		E. N. E.	rain
24	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		S. W.	cloudy
25	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		S. W.	mild
26	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		N. N. W.	cloudy
27	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		S. W.	rain
28	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		N. N. W.	cloudy
29	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		S. W.	rain
30	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		N.	cloudy
31	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	mild
32	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	frost
33	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
34	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
35	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
36	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
37	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
38	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
39	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
40	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
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43	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
44	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
45	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
46	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
47	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
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51	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
52	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
53	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
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55	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
56	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
57	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
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59	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
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62	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
63	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
64	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
65	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
66	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
67	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
68	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
69	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
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71	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
72	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
73	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
74	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
75	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
76	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
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78	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
79	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
80	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
81	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
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83	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
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86	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
87	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
88	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
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96	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
97	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
98	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
99	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain
100	164	275				89 1/4	88 1/4			101 1/4			37 0	27		W.	rain

CHARLES CORBETT, at No. 30, facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, Stock-Broker, who buys and sells in the Stocks by Commission, and transacts the Lottery Business as usual.

Mark-Lane Exchange	Reading	Basingstoke.	Farnham.	Henley	Cambridge.	York.	Gloucester.	
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T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE,

For FEBRUARY, 1769.

THE BRITISH THEATRE.



SINCE the publication of our last number, no less than three new pieces have made their appearance, of which we shall speak in the order of their exhibition; *The School for Rakes*, written by Mrs. Griffiths, who has given the world some other dramatic performances, such as the *Platonic Wife*, *The Double Mistake*, and *Amana*, was first brought out; and shall therefore pass first under our consideration:

The PERSONS are,

Lord Eustace	<i>Mr. Cauthery</i>
Sir Wm Evans	<i>Mr. Holland</i>
Colonel Evans	<i>Mr. Palmer</i>
Mr. Frampton	<i>Mr. Reddib</i>
Captain Loyd	<i>Mr. King</i>
Willis	<i>Mr. Dodd</i>
Robert	<i>Mr. Baddely</i>
Mrs. Winifred	<i>Mrs. Clive</i>
Harriot	<i>Mrs. Baddely</i>
Betty	<i>Mrs. Smith.</i>

THE FABLE.

LORD Eustace, the son of Lord Delville, coming acquainted with Harriet, daughter to Sir William Evans, and passing some months at her father's in Wales, during the principal part of which the old gentleman is obliged to be at another estate, falls violently in love, and is happy enough to receive the warmest returns of reciprocal affection; yet being afraid on the one hand that his father will not consent to his marriage with Miss Evans, and knowing on the other, that the young lady would reject an illiberal solicitation with the utmost contempt, he gets one of his servants to personate a clergyman, and then proposing a private union to her, at Feb. 1769.

last prevails upon her to accept him, which she does at the earnest advice of Mrs. Winifred her aunt, who, exceedingly fond of pomp and title, considers this measure as a mighty fortunate circumstance for her family.

The fictitious clergyman having performed the ceremony, Lord Eustace, in some time after, is under a necessity of quitting his wife, and the affair of the marriage is to remain a profound secret from Sir William Evans, and from all the world, till such time as Lord Eustace can find a happy opportunity of discovering it to his father. Sir William returning home after Eustace's departure, and having occasion to go to London takes his sister and daughter with him to town, where the former had accepted the use of Lord Eustace's house, much against the inclination of her brother; here however they are situated at the commencement of the piece; and in the same house also Mr. Frampton, a reformed libertine of Lord Eustace's acquaintance, with Willis the young nobleman's valet, and some of his lordship's servants, are resident. One of the first informations which we receive at the beginning of the play, is, that Lord Eustace has deceived Miss Evans, and in the course of the first act we learn, but too plainly, that he intends to act a most villainous part by her; being then on the eve of a marriage with lady Anne Montfort, agreeable to the desire of his father; this he avows himself, and laughs at the objections which his friend Frampton makes to so inhuman a conduct. Frampton, however, though formerly extremely loose in his principles with regard to women, is now perfectly sensible of his faults, and though chiefly dependant on Lord Eustace for a support,

support, having squandered away his own fortune, nevertheless scorns to assist in his barbarous scheme of imposing on the credulity of Miss Evans, till his lordship's marriage with Lady Ann takes place; on the contrary, he condemns the baseness of that intention with so honest a vehemence, that Eustace, who passionately loves Harriet, notwithstanding his fear of disobliging Lord Delville, is wakened into a proper conviction of his crime; yet, though sincerely repentant for his past conduct, he is not able to act honourably, but seems determined, in the midst of all his repugnance, to sacrifice Miss Evans to the choice of his father.

His lordship in the second act has an interview with Harriet and Mrs. Winifred to whom he makes fresh excuses for delaying to publish his marriage—both readily believing what they wished to find true, give an implicit credit to those excuses, but the entrance of Sir William, who compliments the peer upon a paragraph in the public papers relative to his approaching union with Lady Ann Mountfort, throws Eustace into visible confusion, and alarms Harriet prodigiously. But the young nobleman denying all foundation for the report with confidence, she supposes it wholly groundless, till Captain Loyd, who accidentally pays a visit to her father, mentions the rumour again with an air of such certainty, that, unable to resist the workings of her heart, and being also importuned by Sir William in favour of another lover, she candidly acquaints him that she is married to Lord Eustace. The good man is surprized and grieved beyond description—but loving his daughter with the most exquisite tenderness, he is soon induced to forgive her, though he laments very pathetically the dissipated turn of the man she has chosen for her husband.

Harriet having made this discovery, and obtained her father's forgiveness, retires overjoyed to tell her aunt of what she had done; but her joy is of very short duration, for she scarcely retires, when Robert, a servant of Sir William's comes in, and informs his master, that he has overheard Willis and others of Lord Eustace's people, extremely free with the name of his young lady, and adds, that Willis

laughingly sneered something of his lord's having deceived her. Alarmed at this intelligence, Sir William desires Robert to send Willis to him directly—Robert obeys—and Willis makes his appearance—but here the reader must be told of a very material circumstance antecedent to this part of the play.

The villain who personated the clergyman on Harriet's imaginary marriage, was one Langwood, a steward to Lord Eustace. This fellow, being for some time given over by the physicians, is tortured by his conscience in consequence of his crime, and not able to die in peace without Harriet's forgiveness, determines to acquaint Miss Evans with the whole secret, and implore her pardon—of his determination he has already informed Lord Delville, who expects the arrival of such a letter every hour, and gives Willis directions to intercept all letters directed to Sir William and the ladies; Willis conforms punctually to the order, and delivers some letters for the Evans family to Mr. Frampton, among which this penitential discovery of Langwood's arrives.—Frampton, who looks upon the whole proceeding with an honest horror, resolves to give the letters agreeable to their actual direction—this resolution throws Eustace, who enters at this time, into a violent passion, and he insists upon getting the letters back from Frampton—the latter accordingly gives them up, but paints the meanness, the cruelty of his lordship's conduct, in colours so forcible, that Eustace agrees all the letters but Langwood's shall be sent where they really belong, and that of Langwood's is left with Willis, in hopes that the lapse of a few days may give some favourable turn to the affairs of Lord Eustace.—Willis reads the letter, and has it in his pocket when he waits upon Sir William. The enraged baronet at his entrance shuts the door, and commanding him, with his sword drawn, either to own every circumstance he knows relative to the connexion between Harriet and his lord, or to prepare for instant death. Willis falls upon his knees and puts Langwood's declaration into Sir William's hands—he is then dismissed, and Sir William, who is distressed to the last degree,

gree, acquaints his daughter and Mrs. Winifred of the fatal truth---Harriet hears it with the utmost distraction---but Mrs. Winifred, who believes it impossible for a man of quality not to be a man of honour, treats the whole as a forgery, and sends unknown to her brother for Lord Eustace to clear his innocence, while the brother prepares to call that nobleman to the severest account for the infamous outrage which he has offered to his family.

Lord Eustace, in compliance with Mrs. Winifred's desire, comes in by a back door into the house from the park, and comes attended by a Colonel Weston, whom he rescued from the attack of some ruffians, in the street. The colonel, who is quite a stranger, is greatly obliged to his lordship's seasonable interposition and retires, giving Eustace a direction to his residence. An interview immediately follows between his lordship and the ladies---when the young nobleman, cut to the soul by the distresses of his dear Harriet, confesses his guilt, offers to marry her in the full face of the world, and even solicits the blessing of her hand with the most passionate importunity---Miss Evans, however, rejects his entreaty with indignation; and Sir William accidentally surprising Eustace when alone, upbraids him, in the most aggravating terms, with his infamy, and threatens to post him publicly as a coward, unless he consents to give him a manly satisfaction---Eustace, with apparent regret, at last consents to meet him; but declares, that the consciousness of the injury he has done Sir William gives him the utmost disinclination to the combat---but the baronet is immovably determined to wash away the stains of his family in the blood of the aggressor---and Eustace retires to prepare for the disagreeable engagement.

Eustace immediately applies to Frampton to be his second---but Frampton declines to have the least hand in so dishonourable a business---his lordship is much affected at his refusal, nevertheless he gives him a letter to Lord Delville his father, which is to be delivered in case he falls, and which does every possible justice to the character of Miss Evans; he then goes out to find a less scrupulous friend

than Frampton, and waits upon Colonel Weston, who consents to attend him to the field. In the course of conversation Eustace acquaints him, that he will never raise his hand against the life of the man he has so grossly injured, and both call upon Sir William to go with him and his friend to the place of appointment. At Sir William's every thing is in great disorder, Mrs. Winifred, having overheard something of the intended duel, communicates the horrid intelligence to Harriet---Harriet is thrown into inconceivable agony at the information---and Sir William is softened to an uncommon degree of tenderness at the distress of his daughter---but he endeavours to disguise his feelings, and Captain Loyd, who is his second, being in the house when Eustace calls upon him with Colonel Weston, he comes out to receive the nobleman, and is astonished to find Weston his own son. Here we must acquaint the reader with a little episodical circumstance---young Evans, who is an officer in the army and stationed in Ireland, having before his departure for that kingdom secretly engaged the affections of a lady equally desirable for her beauty, her rank, and her fortune, comes over privately to see her, and for fear his father, who is a total stranger to the affair, should hear of his absence from quarters, he assumes a fictitious character, and Lord Eustace having carefully concealed the name of the family he has injured, Evans has no idea whatsoever that he is to be a second immediately against his father. When the surprize on both sides is somewhat abated, and when he learns that his sister is much less criminal than unfortunate, he insists upon supplying Sir William's place in the quarrel---Lord Eustace reminds him that he (Evans) already heard his acknowledgment of the deepest contrition for his behaviour to Harriet, and had also, when wholly unknown, heard his willingness to make the most ample reparation for her wrongs---his lordship therefore observes, that his determination to fight a man whom he is satisfied sincerely laments his fault, is a monstrous absurdity---but nevertheless agrees to give him the satisfaction he requires: on this young Evans and Eustace

Eustace make a motion to withdraw, when Frampton entering with a letter from Lord Delville to Sir William, entreating an union of the two families, and producing also the letter which Eustace had written in justification of Harriet's conduct, puts a happy termination to the piece.—It seems Frampton, the moment Eustace left him to go in search of a less scrupulous second, repairs immediately to Lord Delville, and informs him of his son's situation.—The old nobleman from principles of justice to Evans's family, and paternal tenderness, dispatches the letter which we have mentioned to Sir William.—But neither the Baronet, nor Harriet, will hear the interposition of a worthy father in favour of a profligate son, till that son's own letter in vindication of the lady's character is produced—this immediately changes the face of affairs—and Eustace appears so just, so generous, and so contrite, that Sir William blesses him with Harriet's hand; observing, that the man, who sincerely repents of an error, is farther removed from vice than he who has never been guilty. It is unnecessary to observe, that an instant reconciliation takes place between Lord Eustace and the Colonel—but it is necessary to observe, that the woman of fashion, who favours the addresses of young Evans, appears to be the identical Lady Ann Montfort, who had been destined for his lordship.

Considerations on the Conduct of the Fable.

THE story of this piece, which is taken from the *Eugenie of Mons. Beaumarchais*, a French writer of reputation, though it contains some interesting situations, is nevertheless but very inaccurately managed.—Sir William, after he knows of the infamous conduct of Eustace, resents it with the greatest spirit, but never once thinks of removing from his house.—The Baronet also in one place rejoices that his son is not in the way to hazard his life for the family honour, yet when he appears in the character of Weston, and undertakes his sister's cause, the self same baronet rejoices, and compliments his son in consequence of his spirited behaviour.—Young Evans's vehemence to fight

Eustace, whom he knows determined not to act offensively, and knows also to be exceedingly concerned for his past conduct, is rather unmanly.—But nothing can excuse the absurdity of the ladies in lamenting Sir William's intention of meeting Lord Eustace, without ever taking the least measure to prevent it. If Harriet had no tenderness either for her father or lover, the notable Mrs. Winifred, who seems more inclined to act by the dictates of common sense, than the principles of delicacy, should have instantly sent to a justice of peace, if there had been no other method of preventing disagreeable consequences—especially, as the good old woman, upon all occasions, shews a most hearty opposition to her brother's inclination, and consults nothing but what is, in her own idea, conducive to the welfare of her family.

ON THE MANNERS.

Not strictly regarded by any means in the general. Sir William's talking of his intended duel to the women, is by no means consistent with his character, either for sense or honour—and even the sentimental Frampton, who insists upon the necessity of giving up the letters to the Evans's family immediately, nevertheless advises Eustace to keep back Langwood's for a few days. Frampton's having any concern at all in the advancement of the young lord's views, after condemning them so justly, is, besides, utterly unworthy of his reformation.

THE SENTIMENTS.

Tho not new in many places, are in general, very just, and such as do honour to the benevolence of the writer.

THE DICTION.

Not remarkably elegant, but, upon the whole, strong, and though frequently crowded with unnecessary expression, conveys the plot forcibly to the bosom of the auditor.

THE CHARACTERS.

Not one new in the whole piece.—Eustace is Richardson's Lovelace; Frampton is his Belford, and there is no hearing Harriet's rejection of her lover, without thinking of Clarissa Harlowe's conduct in similar circumstances; the political aunt is the Mrs. Western in *Tom Jones*; Willis is the servant in a thousand comedies; Sir

William

William is drawn after Colonel Rivers in a late comedy; Loyd is a compound of Ben in Love for Love, Tru-mion in Peregrine Pickle, and an eagerness which he manifests to fight the second of his friend's antagonist, is visibly taken from O Cutter in the Jealous Wife; Lloyd, however, has no more business in the play than young Evans, who would be much better omitted, and who is only the fighting brother of every modern novel, tremblingly alive for the honour of his family; Betty is chambermaid, and is wholly insignificant.

THE MORAL.

Excellent; to inculcate a detestation for gallantry; and to convince the men that nothing is more infamous, nor more dangerous than perfidy to a woman of honour.

THE REPRESENTATION.

Mr. King, Mr. Holland, Mr. Reddish, and Mrs. Clive, did great justice to their respective characters; and, indeed, it is but justice to say the same of almost every other performer. Upon the whole, the School for Rakes was deservedly received with applause by the public; and if it does not display as much genius as many of our dramatic productions, there are many infinitely inferior to it in the circumstance of real utility.

ANOTHER comedy, called the Sister, written by the ingenious Mrs. Lennox, from her own pretty novel of Henrietta, made its appearance on Saturday the 18th at Covent-Garden. But as the reception it met with was unfavourable, and as Mrs. Lennox withdrew it immediately after the first representation, there can be no great occasion to give a critique on it in this place, especially as the story upon which it is founded is already very well known to the public.

THE next piece which appeared during the course of the late month is the *Fatal Discovery*, a tragedy: it was performed for the first time on Thursday the 23d instant, at the theatre royal in Drury-lane.

The PERSONS of the DRAMA are:

Rownon	Mr. Barry
Mellon	Mr. Reddish
Duston	Mr. Palmer
Cathol	Mr. Jefferson

Conon	Mr. Aikin
Urion	Mr. J. Aikin
Calmar	Mr. Strange
Ravene	Mrs. Barry

THE FABLE.

CATHOL, king of the Scottish isles, being in alliance with Rownon, prince of Morvan, beholds the mutual affection between him and his daughter Ravene with approbation: until by a succession of misfortunes the unhappy prince is dispossessed of his territories, and compelled to withdraw himself from his dominions, in order, if possible, to gain fresh alliances.

Rownon is bound to the king of the isles by a treble tie—faith, friendship, and love, at least whilst the first is Cathol's, his son and daughter share the latter. On the sudden necessity for his departure, Ravene is privately betrothed to him, and committed by him to the tender protection of his friend Conon.

Cathol surrounded by threatening foes, in a moment of exigence abandons Rownon, and joins himself to the Pictish king, who, charmed with accounts of Ravene's beauty, solicits her as the pledge of their alliance.

Between the prince of Morvan and the king of the Picts, a settled hatred had long subsisted, and the former well-appriized of his enemy's engagement to Ravene, has no other resource, than the basest arts: Valmar, Rownon's messenger is won to his interest, and having by preparatory reports excited Ravene's jealousy of her lover, she is at length informed of his actual marriage with another.

Cathol, in the moment of her resentment, intreats her to confirm his league with Duston, king of the Picts. The distressed princess yields her hand to her father's disposal notwithstanding the entails everlasting misery on herself.

In this situation of affairs the piece opens, with a conversation between Cathol and Urion, a faithless friend and follower of Rownon's, wherein the father laments the unceasing affliction of his child, and declares his hourly expectation of the Pictish king to bear her to his dominions.

Ravene enters alone, and compares the devastation grief has made in her soul, to the workings of a recent storm, the stateliest trees uprooted and broken—
in

in a well adapted scene adds force to her expressions, and death is the acknowledged desire of her heart.

Her brother meets her, and having proclaimed his mortal hatred for the man she has wedded, conjures her never to quit her native shore, bidding her, in the conclusion, to prepare herself for a sad story.

He tells her, that having one evening lost himself, a hospitable cottage afforded him shelter--in a dark corner of it, in a most wretched condition, lay Valmar, Rownon's messenger, who conceiving him to be the host, in the faint voice of death, thanked him for his past care, but begged that from its ill success it might be discontinued--that guilt preyed on his soul--that he had betrayed his master, and by a forged story of his unfaithfulness, ruined the beautiful Ravene.

Ravene is for flying to enquire further; but Conon assures her he did not survive the confession of his villainy but a short period.

Ravene, in the utmost distress, obeys her father's summons to attend her newly arrived husband--who finding her brow unfavourable towards him, reproaches her with her attachment to Rownon--in the same instant he discovers her eyes to be intensely fixed on a sword in the hand of one of his attendants.

The sword is given her--she with anguish pronounces it to be the sword of Rownon, and charges Duston with his murder.

The Pictish king, notwithstanding his wrath, condescends to inform her, that he found it entangled in the mast of a wreck which had covered the shore with innumerable dead, and that not one escaped to tell the unfortunate tale.

Urien, dreading detection, and tho' left by Rownon for a very opposite purpose, he was aiding the king of the Picts in his designs on Ravene, spirits up that haughty barbarous warrior to make an immediate demand of his wife, and convey her from her family.

Duston follows his suggestions, when Ravene, driven to extremities in a kind of frenzy, publishes the misery of her circumstances to all present, protesting she will be true to the memory of her first love.

Conon offers to conduct her to the

cave of Orellon as a proper place of security.

Orellan and the princess are discovered in the cave, she commits her dearest treasure, (the sword of Rownon) to his care--when sensible of the anguish that preys on her heart, at her own request, he gives her the particulars of his miserable fate, in order to reconcile her in some degree to misfortune, that common lot of humanity.

Loving and equally beloved by a Nemora, whose rank and fortune was superior to his own, he considered himself as the happiest of men; when one day returning from the chase, he beheld the object of his tenderest affections straining a youth in her arms, his bow, ready bent, conveyed the shaft of death to each of their bosoms, the departing youth explained the dreadful error: he was the brother of Nemora, and had just arrived from abroad after many years of separation--Nemora was already dead, and the unhappy youth soon followed her shade. From that hour the dreary cave became the constant dwelling of Orellan, until, subsiding into a gentler sorrow through a long lapse of time, he wept himself into composure and resignation.

He then informs her, that she is not his only charge, for that a youth saved from shipwreck is lodged in a distant part of the cave.

Ravene, struck by the information, exclaims her hope that it is Rownon. The old man endeavouring to remove only confirms her suspicions. She we knows the dress he describes, and would shun his pity and his scorn. But before she can resolve how to dispose of herself Rownan enters, and hearing her voice, calls instantly upon her in the softest accents. She terrifies and alarms him by her expressions and conduct, until unable to sustain the rencounter, she refers him to Orellan for an explicit account of particulars.

The prince, almost desperate with apprehension, rather fears, than receives the secret from him, and having learned the impossibility of Ravene's ever being his, is hurrying to seek Duston for revenge; when she enters and, on her knees, intreats to be heard.

[The rest in our next]

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 24, 1767, being the seventh Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain; with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 12.

NOTWITHSTANDING this session of parliament was of so short a duration, a great number of private bills for the improvement of roads, the inclosure of commons, and the naturalization of foreigners, were passed.—One bill, however, of a public nature, merits a particular mention, because it serves to shew how the best foundations are liable to be overturned by the current of time, and proves, in the midst of all our improvements, a melancholy disregard for the sciences.

The famous Sir Thomas Gresham, to whom the citizens of London are obliged for their Royal Exchange, among other public works established a college near Bishopsgate-street, for the encouragement of several sciences, leaving a handsome annual salary, with a good house to the professors of each, who were elected by the corporation of London, and the company of Mercers, and were to read public lectures alternately, in every term, without receiving any gratuity from their auditors. From a positive clause in Sir Thomas's will, the professors were to be unmarried men, and forfeited every benefit from his establishment, whenever they changed their situation.—By this provision, the foundation was rendered more collegiate, and the professors being necessarily unincumbered with the cares of a family, were more at liberty to promote the benevolent purposes of their generous benefactor.

Unhappily, however, the professors originally chosen, were either men of little abilities, or less application, for the college soon became considered as a sine-cure, and men were not elected on account of their particular merits, but on account of their particular connexions.—Hence the various lectures grew gradually more and more neglected, and though numbers paid their money at other parts of the town chearfully for instruction in the very sciences, which were taught by these lecturers, still the

place was wholly unattended in which they were given without the smallest expence.

The institution becoming thus utterly unprofitable to the public, the commissioners of Excise, who were greatly distressed for room at their office in the Old Jewry, turned their eyes upon Gresham college, as a very proper situation for their business, and accordingly an agreement was entered into between the corporation of London, the wardens of the Mercers company, and Stamp Brooksbank, Esq; secretary to the Excise, for the purchase of the college, in consequence of which a bill was brought into parliament to vest the ground and buildings unalienably in the crown for the purpose of erecting an Excise-Office; the lecturers at the same time presented a petition to the House of Commons, taking notice of the said bill, and setting forth, "That by the will of Sir Thomas Gresham, knt. founder of the said college, it was directed that seven persons, appointed to read the lectures in the said will mentioned, should have the occupation of his mansion house, gardens, and other appurtenances (now called Gresham College) for them, and every of them, *there to inhabit, study, and daily to read the said several lectures;* and that, in and by the said will, it is further directed, that *none* should be *chosen to read any of the said lectures, so long as he should be married, nor be suffered to read any of the said lectures after he should be married;* neither should receive any *fee or stipend* appointed for the reading of the said lectures---and that as the said college will be pulled down in pursuance of the bill now depending; and that part of the will of the said Sir Thomas Gresham, by which the occupation of the said college is given to the said lecturers, made null and void; therefore praying the house, as the collegiate life intended by Sir Thomas Gresham will now necessarily be at an end, that the restriction contained in the said will, with respect to the marriage of the

the said lecturers may also be taken away; and that provision may be made for that purpose in such manner, as to the house shall seem meet."

To this purport ran the petition of the Gresham professors; and the bill was not only carried into execution, for converting the college into an Excise-office, but the lecturers were allowed to marry; however, as the institution was no longer of any use, the lectureships were to terminate with the lives of the present professors: thus the Excise, one of the most despotic laws this country ever experienced, gained a triumph over the sciences; but genius and freedom generally go hand in hand; consequently it is no wonder, that the same dagger should prove dangerous to the interests of learning, which was unhappily found so fatal to the liberties of the people. It is true, indeed, the establishment we have been speaking of, had long ceased to be serviceable to the community, and might as well be appropriated to the purposes of an Excise-office as to any other; yet, it is a melancholy reflection, that the best designs of a public spirited citizen are so likely to be frustrated by the very people whom he appoints to be the guardians of his will; and it damps that ardour, which a benevolent mind may feel in the cause of virtue, to consider, that the sum he bequeaths for the encouragement of merit, may be squandered away upon incapacity, or lavished in a pursuit which is diametrically opposite to the bent of his inclinations.

The parliament having dispatched every thing, which could lay a material claim to their attention, and it being necessary, on account of the approaching general election, to put an early end to the session, his majesty repaired to the House of Peers, on the 10th day of March, and gave the royal assent to several bills; after which he addressed the two houses, thanking them for the readiness with which they had entered into the views he recommended to them at the opening of the session, and the assiduity with which they had applied themselves to the dispatch of public business; he, at the same time, assured them, that the affectionate concern which they had shewn for the welfare of their fellow-

subjects, by the salutary laws passed for their relief, to reduce the price of provisions, would always secure his majesty's regard, as well as the universal approbation of their country.

His majesty observed, that he had nothing now to communicate to his parliament in relation to foreign affairs.—The apparent interests of the several powers in Europe, as well as the express assurances which he had received from them, left him no room to doubt of their disposition to preserve the general tranquillity; and on his own part he declared, that every measure, consistent with the honour of his crown, and the rights of his subjects, should be steadily directed to that most salutary purpose.

The cheerfulness which the parliament had shewn in granting the necessary supplies, and their attention to the care of the people in raising those supplies, were honoured with his majesty's acknowledgments, who also expressed his particular satisfaction at the plan which had been prosecuted for the diminution of the national debt, without laying any additional burdens upon the people.

His majesty then proceeded to observe, that the time limited by law for the expiration of the parliament drew near, and that he was determined to issue his proclamation forthwith to dissolve the present, and assemble a new one; but this, he said, he could not do, without having first thanked the two houses for the many signal proofs which they had given of the most affectionate attachment to his person, family, and government, as well as of the most faithful attention which they had testified in the public service, and in the earnest zeal for the maintenance of the constitution.

His majesty moreover acknowledged, that when, by the goodness of Divine Providence, the vigorous support, which they had given to his crown, enabled him to put a happy conclusion to the war, and to restore the blessings of peace to his people, they still exerted themselves, with equal alacrity and steadiness, in pursuing every measure that could contribute to the maintenance of the public safety and tranquillity, which they well understood could be no otherwise preserved, than by establishing, on a respectful found-

dation, the strength, the credit, and the commerce of the nation.---This conduct his majesty commended very warmly, and added, that the large supplies, which they had from time to time granted him, and the wise regulations which they had made for those important purposes, would be, he was persuaded, attended with the most beneficial consequence to this kingdom.

Having thus thanked them for their past conduct, his majesty graciously condescended to expect the happiest issue from their wisdom and integrity in the approaching choice of a new House of Commons.---An attachment to the true interest of their country, he declared, would be always the most acceptable merit to him, as the first object of his wishes was the welfare of the people.---Nothing therefore could ever give him more real concern, than to see any of them, in any part of his dominions, attempting to loosen those bonds of constitutional subordination, so essential to the welfare of the whole. But it was with much satisfaction, he concluded, that he saw those who had erred returning to a more proper sense of their interest as well as their duty, thereby giving him the agreeable prospect of reigning over a happy, because an united people.

The king having ended his speech, the parliament was prorogued by the chancellor, in pursuance of a command from the throne, and soon after dissolved by proclamation.---But never was the contest for seats in the House of Commons more violent, than at the succeeding general election.---In some places party feuds were attended with as much danger, as in a Polish assembly, and in one particular borough two candidates were obliged to fight their way sword in hand out of the town, at the head of their friends, to avoid the fury of the populace, who made a desperate attempt upon their lives.

The disorders attending this election, and the temptation with which venal men are furnished to get into the House of Commons, from the circumstance of having a septennial seat, very naturally leads a humane, or a disinterested mind, to lament the extended duration of parliaments.---Were

our elections triennial, as formerly, it would neither be so much worth a minister's attention to purchase the voice of a representative, nor would be so much worth the representative's trouble to give a price for the suffrage of his elector. A man would scarcely obtain a seat, before it would be necessary for him to think of soliciting for his re election; and he must either bribe very high, or act very uprightly, to flatter himself with the hope of success: the consequence of which would necessarily be, as few fortunes could bear the expence of so frequently buying a share in the legislative authority, there would be much more reason to expect fidelity from our members than at present, when they are chosen for seven years, and have consequently more than double opportunities of being reimbursed the expences of their election, by being more than doubly convenient for the purposes of a minister.

It is not at all to be expected, that by contracting the duration of parliaments, the minutest change will be made in the principles of the present generation---on the contrary, the same greediness for gain will still exist among us, and we shall still languish for an occasion of promoting the despicable ends of our private interest upon the public distress of our country.---But these opportunities of committing a murder upon the prosperity of the nation, by being less frequent, will make us less criminal; we shall not think of obtaining a price for our vote, when there is no market for the commodity; nor will the parliamentary factors be desirous of buying us, when there is not time enough to sell us at any profitable rate. By this means, the want of the temptation will keep us from a practice of the turpitude, and we shall constantly give a preference to the worthy, when the worthless are wholly unsupported by the infatuating arguments of a *pecuniary* recommendation. Posterity then will possibly pursue that conduct from principle, which we have adopted from necessity, and we shall not, besides betraying the freedom which should be the birthright of our children, have also to answer for the corruption of their minds, by continued examples of our shameless venality.

It is very well known, that no minister can long hold the reins of government in this kingdom without a majority of voices in the house of commons; if his measures are not supported in that august assembly, he must soon, like another Phaeton, tumble from the chariot of power, and possibly, like the son of Apollo, may perish in the flame which his imprudence has raised in this kingdom.—As this is the case, it must of course follow, that bad ministers, when they wanted the ability of bribing, would soon be compelled to a resignation.—In the present course of things they find it extremely difficult to reward the various instruments who promise to labour for seven years together in their service, and we have frequently seen these instruments commencing patriots from the incapacity of administration to comply with their demands. Were our elections therefore triennial, the whole revenues of the nation would be insufficient to support an arbitrary demagogue in place; his band of pensioners would scarcely receive orders to perform a single job, before he would be reduced to a necessity of engaging a new set, and the new set would scarcely be trained, with any share of generalship, before they would be wholly without authority.

What would the consequence be? why simply this; that bad ministers finding there was nothing to be got, would speedily deliver up their offices; and such men would only be appointed to conduct the great business of the state, who could maintain their influence by the rectitude of their actions.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,
FOR a foreigner to arraign the conduct of the English ladies, will, I fear, be deemed the highest presumption: but, if you will please to peruse the charge, you will find it dictated by reason, not prejudice, for reason can never approve, what decency must condemn.

My father, sir, was a native of this country: but accompanying an ambassador to Constantinople, and meeting there with an opportunity of ma-

king his fortune, he married, and became one of the most honourable of the effendis.

I was the first and favourite offspring of this union: and as my father took peculiar delight in my education, and retained a kind of natural prepossession in favour of England, and English manners; all my lessons of instruction, my ideas of whatever was great or amiable, still reverted to one and the same point—England—the center, the scene of refinement and felicity.

With these impressions, you cannot wonder, that on the decease of my father and mother, and the happy establishment of two sisters, I sought this valued shore, with such hopes, and such expectations, as can be much better conceived than described.

Think, sir, of a man transported from a land, where the most beautiful part of the species are veiled, and inaccessible, disembarking on the British coast—yet shall I confess to you, that custom so far prevailed, that I was rather shocked at the bold and inquisitive countenances by which I was surrounded, on my arrival at a house of public accommodation.

Communicating my dissatisfaction to a friend, it was however soon obliterated:—strict decency or decorum seldom extends to the lowest class of individuals, and my desire of conversing with the more accomplished, was rather increased than diminished by the incident.

When I had naturalized my dress, and in some degree recovered the fatigue of travelling, I was introduced to a polite private assembly at the west end of the town.

My father had made me a complete master of the English language, consequently I was secure from the errors of false comprehension, and the awkwardness of imperfect pronunciation—but a constraint insensibly ran through my whole behaviour, on discovering that wives, widows, and virgins, were indiscriminately addressed by all that approached them: nor to my no little astonishment (nay, why conceal it, confusion) did the married ladies betray the slightest tokens of disapprobation, at the whisper of gallantry, or the daring, though repeated liberty of pressing

pressing a hand that was sacred to another.

Milded by the sweet vivacity of a lovely young creature, I had actually marked her down for the *sultana* of my soul, when a gentleman suddenly accosted her, and after a flow of the softest professions, pronounced her husband the happiest of men.—Happy in what?—The temporary possession of a finished form, which, without the idea of impropriety, could endure the survey of a thousand audacious eyes, and suffer the breath of unworthy adulation to reach her ear.

But whatever disgust I might derive from the levity of the married ladies, the conduct of the widows was still more offensive to me. The very condition that should command tenderness and respect, to be the commonplace jest of every foppling, and the butt of rude pleasantry:—yet the widows, instead of hiding their blushing heads, not only braved, but invited the grossest insults, and by evincing their inclination to renounce their solitary state, too strongly evinced the depravity that secured them from every wound.

That the characters I have thus attacked, are the most peculiarly respectable, I am sensible is the general opinion—the honour of the living, and the memory of the dead, so intirely at the mercy of the one and the other.—But let me ask you, how either that honour, or that memory, can avoid reproach, when intrusted to the care of beings, who from a defect in custom, as well as sensibility, know nothing of native dignity, or native sanctity.

Mortified and disappointed by innumerable violations of decorum, at every renewed visit, I, nevertheless, at length formed an interesting attachment; youth, beauty, delicacy, all conspired to flatter my imagination, and fix my heart.

Momentary delusion!—the beauty and youth indeed remained, but the essential polish, the all-captivating delicacy, would not bear the test, and I must ever regret that folly which drew me from Constantinople.

But, sir, because the evil is not sufficiently insupportable, I have the railery of my friends to encounter on

the occasion.—“I am too refined to be happy”—The lady’s accidental freedoms with other people ought to be considered by me as an innocent levity.

Our characters however were absolutely confounded, particularly, when in the language of unutterable sweetness she consented to be mine.

Yet, sir, though made inconceivably happy by this consent, her frequent violations of what I considered to be delicacy, soon rendered me the most miserable of mankind—for she scarcely gave me assurances of her hand, and promised to dedicate her future life to my happiness, when she took freedoms with others that wounded me to the very soul; her connexions were large, and her father’s house was continually crouded with company. Here while I looked upon her as my own, and *only* my own, a thousand coxcombs were occasionally suffered to praise her wit, and compliment her person; nay, sir, she herself seemed no way offended at these palpable liberties, on the contrary, they seemed to please her highly: she told one with a smile, that *she was extremely obliged by his good opinion*; and informed another, that *his politeness was infinite*.—This was not all, Mr. Author of the London Magazine, she expressed a concern when some of these fops refused to dine, or sup, with her father: and once, would you believe it? actually sung a song at the request of a distant relation!

And is this the chastity of the English manners, this the purity of the English customs!—Was not *my* good opinion of more importance than worlds of spectators? Was it not, I call upon you, sir, to answer? O, sir, had this lovely misjudging girl but been *uniformly delicate*, both her felicity and mine had escaped the severest wound.

It is however past, and shall be forgotten. I have, ’tis true, forsaken her, but let me not leave one point liable to misconstruction. She is equal, according to the best informations I can obtain, to all the ladies of this once idolized country, in *decorum* and *delicate reserve*, as it is universally conceived to be no breach of the one, or the other, even when a favourite lover is

is blessed with a public approbation.

Englishmen may, sir, be flattered on such occasions—but the more tenacious Turk retreats with precipitance from the female, whose notions of pro-

priety are more enlarged, and whose timidity is inferior to his own.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

CONSTANTINE.

The HISTORY of PARTY during the PRESENT REIGN.

THOUGH the administration, during the earlier periods of the late reign, was frequently embarrassed by parliamentary opposition, the close of it was, nevertheless, remarkably distinguished for serenity; the amazing success which attended our arms, during the progress of the war, had spread a spirit of universal satisfaction through the kingdom, and nobody could possibly find fault with the conduct of a ministry, whose measures were in general so extremely fortunate. On the contrary, the number of our conquests procured them an unlimited confidence, and it was no less unpopular, while Mr. Pitt had the management of our national affairs, to breathe a murmur against the wisdom, or integrity of government, than it would now be unpopular to offer a single syllable in their defence.

Such being the happy temper of the times at the commencement of the present reign, it naturally gave general dissatisfaction when the reins of power were taken from the hands of a favourite minister, and trusted to those of a nobleman, who was rather speculatively wise than practically able, and who seemed more indebted to his elevation on account of his merits in private life, than on account of any particular capacity which he had ever manifested in the business of the public.—The national mind being thus soured by the removal of a statesman, who had presided at the helm of government with the highest reputation, it was but reasonable to suppose, that the numerous friends of the discarded premier, if we may so term a personage, who declared himself provoked to a resignation, would seize every opportunity of extolling his administration to the skies, and condemning the least mistake in the conduct of his successor with the utmost severity of execration; this proved to be really the

case, and the place of the successor's nativity increasing the prejudices every where entertained against him, he became universally obnoxious; accidental errors were attributed to a weak head or a worse heart, and even those steps which appeared to be directed by some degree of wisdom, were constantly suspected of *design*; in short, where he was wrong, he was accused both of ignorance and tyranny, and where he happened to be right, he was taxed with a cunning intention of conciliating the affections of the kingdom: Yet though the resentment of the people might in some measure be overstrained, it was upon the whole but grounded too justly; the peace which this minister made, though much better than many preceding treaties, still was by no means so advantageous as it might have been; we had reduced the marine of France to the most wretched situation, had stripped that power of all her colonies, and brought her to the very verge of an absolute bankruptcy; yet, when these acquisitions were fortunately in our hands, the government was weak enough to give the most valuable up; and through an absurd supposition, that we should not be able to keep those conquests from France in the ruined situation of her affairs, which we took from her in the zenith of her prosperity, we ridiculously ran into the *danger* to avoid the apprehension, and madly contented to *lose* them, for fear they *might* be lost.

The imprudence, the glaring imprudence of this conduct afforded the enemies of Lord B—— but too favourable an occasion to find fault, and as in the number of these enemies he reckoned Mr. Pitt, and many persons of the greatest reputation for influence and abilities, he daily lost ground with the nation, though he was supported in parliament by a prodigious

digious majority:—Another circumstance, which also tended very much to aggravate the national odium against him, was the haughtiness with which he was reported to treat not only every officer under him in administration, but even the first nobility, who were wholly independent of the government, and who consequently having nothing to hope, were under no particular necessity of submitting to the minutest instance of disrespect. These faults, both in his public and private character, were conveyed to the world through the channel of the NORTH BRITON, a weekly essayist, who boldly hurled defiance at ministerial omnipotence, and, to use the language of Shakespeare, “Constantly gave his thoughts in the worst of words.”—The essay here spoken of was generally attributed to John Wilkes, Esq; member in the then parliament for Aylesbury, who was said to be closely connected with a party headed by Mr. Pitt, Lord Temple, the duke of Newcastle, the duke of Devonshire, and other men of great rank, fortune, and consequence.—This party was distinguished by the name of the MINORITY, and gained daily recruits from the side of administration; it was every where celebrated as the only palladium of our freedom, and a member of the House of Commons, who did not enlist himself under the banners of its leaders, was considered by the people as an instrument of tyranny, and a traitor to the prosperity of the kingdom.—It is true, indeed, several writers were engaged on the side of government, who endeavoured to give the most favourable complexion to every part of its proceedings, but arguments evidently repugnant to truth were universally read with disgust, and served much more to increase than abate the flame of indignation which blazed every where against it; so that at length Lord B—, finding his acting *publicly* in office, with any degree of credit, an utter impossibility, he withdrew himself *apparently* from the chief direction of affairs, and was succeeded at the treasury-board by Mr. G. G. who had filled many employments, and was supposed to be one of the ablest financiers in the kingdom.

The friends of Lord B—, that is,

the few people who were attached to him from gratitude, on account of the past favours which they had received at his hands, were now in expectation that his having *publicly* resigned his employments would quiet the minds of the people, and that the wheels of government would roll in tranquillity under the hands of a fresh minister.—This supposition, however was totally void of foundation; the enemies of the late premier, who pretended to see, and possibly did see into the bottom of that nobleman's politics, asserted, that Mr. G. G. was nothing more than the creature of the *favourite*, and that the latter had only delegated his power to the former, in order to govern the nation in *secret* with an undisturbed authority.—This report prevailing, the change in office was looked upon as one of those state tricks by which the people are sometimes deluded, and instead of restoring satisfaction to the kingdom, it was attended with very different consequences; but what confirmed the world in an opinion that the *favourite*, as they commonly termed Lord B—, acted privately, or intended at least to act privately behind the curtain, was a rupture which shortly happened between him and Mr. G. G.—Mr. G. G. having frequently filled some of the principal offices in government, and thinking himself, as many besides thought him, perfectly conversant with business, affected to act independently, and not thinking the duty of a minister, like that of a militia-man, could be executed by a substitute, seemed determined to proceed upon a system of his own; this was reported to Lord B—, and gave him, as the Minority loudly proclaimed, the highest offence; let this be as it may, Mr. G. G. was soon after dismissed from his employments, and the idea of the favourite's influence was more than ever adopted by all denominations of the people.

Hitherto there had been but two parties in the present reign, the friends and the enemies of the *favourite*, but now a third started up, under the auspices of Mr. G. G. This gentleman, exceedingly irritated at the treatment he had received, declared as loudly at any body against the measures of Lord B—; at the same time that he appeared to disapprove very much of the principles

principles upon which the opposition of the Minority was conducted. — There was another reason also which gave birth to this new party, the resentment of the Minority towards Mr. G. G. — The Minority could by no means forgive Mr. G.'s junction with Lord B —, though, in that junction, Mr. G. shewed a firm resolution to support his own independence; besides Mr. G. was above the condescension of acting a secondary character in the Minority, and was therefore considered by Mr. P. and Lord T. who were the oracles of that party, as an impracticable man, with whom there was no possibility of carrying on the opposition heartily. — Necessity therefore on the one hand, as well as ambition on the other, laid the basis for a third faction, which talked of the public good as vehemently as the Minority, and possibly with as much pretension to the veneration of the kingdom.

Though at this period there appeared only the three parties which we have mentioned, yet in reality there was a fourth faction, consisting of the duke of B —'s friends, who artfully seemed disposed to favour any side that gained an ascendancy in the government. —

This faction affected independence, tho' it generally supported the side of power, and talked of moderation at the very moment in which it concurred with the most arbitrary proceedings of the ministry. — Yet making no vehement declarations against any of the other three, it was courted by all, and having some of the most opulent landholders in the kingdom at its head, its influence was considerable. — Yet, notwithstanding this influence, a few only of the secondary members obtained offices; the chiefs were too proud to engage actually where they were not allowed an actual superiority; but they nevertheless allowed their dependents to make the most of the public divisions; and, it must be confessed, they never appeared inclined to lose the smallest opportunity.

It is impossible in this place not to indulge a reflection which must frequently occur to every considerate reader. — A leading man or two in either house has been dismissed from his place, and he immediately commences patriot, that is, he rails against administration, because he is out of office, and tells the nation, that there can never be a scruple of honesty amongst a set of ministers

with whom he is not intimately connected; the nation supposing that ministers are in general a most corrupt species of men, adopt the sentiment readily, and make a quarrel, merely private, a matter of public attention; the altercation spreads, and the chief persons on both sides are two or three noblemen, who are extremely offended, because they are not all of the same opinion, or because each is not allowed to manage the concerns of the public as he thinks proper; the public, who generally conclude that every man in power must naturally be *worthless*, and that every man out must as naturally be deserving, always profess an attachment for those who are discarded; thus, tho' a passion for pre-eminence is the grand object on both sides, the people who are in, are most commonly disagreeable to the kingdom. In short, we do not recollect, that though this country may have a B — among those that never pretended to patriotism, still in the list of its most celebrated patriots it can number a *Walpole* who was earl of *Orford*, a *Pulteney* who was earl of *Bath*, and a P — who is earl of C —.

A modern author, speaking of patriotism, has the following remarkable passage: "In reality I know no better friend to the constitution of this country, was it in any danger, than imaginary patriots — they struggle very heartily while they are at it, and the moment they are bought off, their preferment inspires others with a view of following their example, in order by the same means to attain the same ends; and thus we always find a succession of zealous patriots, who constantly advance the good of their country, by being so very strenuous about their own."

Notwithstanding this observation, the Authors of the *London Magazine* are no partizans, and the reader must see from the antecedent part of the present essay, that they are the friends of rational argument, not the advocates of a ministerial despotism, and scorn as much to be the panders of authority, as to be the slaves of popular prejudice. — Their Quixotism is of a prudent nature, and they do not combat with giants but with errors, and their intentions in this paper is to hold up no less a glass to the face of ministers, than to the eyes of the hitherto misled, though well-meaning people.

[To be continued.]

Instant

Instance of the wretched State to which England was reduced at the Time of the Reformation. From Lewis's Patriot King, &c.

"**T**HOMAS Freburn's wife of Pater-noster-Row, London, longed for pig. Fisher, a butter-woman, brought him a pig ready for the spit, but carried a foot of it to Dr. Cocks, dean of Canterbury, whilst at dinner. One of the dean's guests was Garter king at arms, Freburn's landlord, who sent to know if any of his family were ill, that he eat flesh in Lent. All well, quoth Freburn, only my wife longs for pig. His landlord sends for the bishop of London's apparitor, and orders him to take Freburn and his pig before Stockly the bishop. Stockly sends him and his pig to judge Cholmly, who not being at home, he and the pig were brought back to the bishop, who committed them both to the Compter. Next day, being Saturday, he was carried before the lord-mayor, who said on Monday next he should stand in the pillory, with one half of the pig on one shoulder, the other half on the other. The wife desired she might suffer as the pig was on her account. A string was put through it, and it was hung about his neck, which he thus carried to the Compter again. Through Cromwell's intercession, the poor man at last gained his liberty, by a bond of twenty pounds for his appearance. This mischief-making pig, was by order of the right reverend father in God the bishop of London, buried in Finsbury-field, by the hands of his lordship's apparitor. And Freburn was by his landlord turned out of his house, and could not get another in four years."

Voltare's Account of the Encyclopedia: From his Letters to the Prince of —, lately translated.

"**Y**OU ask me some particulars of the Encyclopedia; I obey your orders: This immense project was conceived by Messieurs Diderot and D'Alembert, two philosophers, who do honour to France: one of them has been distinguished by marks of generosity from the empress of Russia; the other by the refusal of a splendid fortune offered him by that empress, but which that very philosophy of his

would not permit him to accept. The Chevalier Jaucourt, of a family on which he himself reflects a lustre, both by his vast store of knowledge, and by his virtues, joined with these two men of literature, and signalised himself by an indefatigable labor.

They were assisted by the count of Heronville, lieutenant-general to the king of France, profoundly versed in all the arts which are included in, or have affinity to, your great art of war; they had also the aid of the count of Tressan, another lieutenant-general, whose various merits are universally acknowledged; and of Monsieur de St. Lambert, who, making better verses than Chapelle, has withal not gone the less deep into whatever relates to arms. There are other general officers who have furnished excellent memorials on tactics.

This dictionary was also enriched, by able engineers, with every thing concerning the attack and defence of places. Presidents and counsellors of parliament have furnished several articles on the civil law. In short, there is no science, no art, no profession of which the greatest masters have not emulously contributed to make this dictionary a valuable work. It is on earth the first, and perhaps the last example of such a considerable number of men of superior worth, eagerly concurring, without interest, without any private view, not even that of reputation, (for some have concealed themselves) to form that immortal deposit of the treasures of human knowledge and understanding.

This work was under the auspices, and under the eyes of the Count D'Argenson, a minister of state, capable of understanding it, and worthy of protecting it. The porch of this prodigious edifice is a preliminary discourse, composed by Monsieur D'Alembert. I dare aver, that this discourse, which received the applause of all Europe, appeared superior to the method of Descartes, and equal to the best of the illustrious Chancellor Bacon's writings on this subject. If in the body of the dictionary itself there are some frivolous articles, and others that favor more of the declaimer than of the philosopher; this fault is abundantly repaired by the prodigious quantity of profound and useful articles. The editors could

not well refuse certain young adventurers, who had a mind to exhibit, in this collection, their productions, in company with the master-pieces of great men. An over-politeness was the cause of great injury to this work; it is the saloon of Apollo, in which indifferent painters have sometimes mixed their paintings with those of a Vanloo, and a Lemoine. But your highness will, doubtless, have observed, that this collection is precisely the reverse of other collections; that is to say, that the good is greatly predominant over the bad.

You will easily think that, in such a town as Paris, fuller as it is of men of literature than ever were Athens and Rome, those who were not admitted into this important undertaking, set themselves against it. The Jesuits began; they had wanted to be employed on the articles of theology, and had been refused. This was enough for them to accuse the Encyclopedists of irreligion; that was a thing of course. The Jansenists, seeing that their rivals had sounded the alarm, did not remain quiet. They were in some measure engaged to shew more zeal, than those whom they had so much reproached for their easy morality.

As the Jesuits exclaimed against the impiety of the work, the Jansenists howled at it. There happened to be a convulsionary, or convulsionist, one called Abraham Chaumeix, who lodged an accusation in form, intitled, *Préjugés légitimes contre L'Encyclopedie*, or, Just prejudices against the Encyclopedie, of which the first volume had scarce appeared: It was a strange assemblage this of the word *prejudice* which properly signifies illusion; and the word *just*, which belongs only to what is reasonable. He carried, however, his most unjust prejudices so far as to say, that if the poison did not appear in the first volume, it would, doubtless, be perceived in the following ones; which was as much as to render the Encyclopedists guilty not of what they had said, but of what they would say.

As witnesses are necessary in a criminal process, he produced St. Augustine and Cicero; and these witnesses were so much the more unexceptionable, for that it could not be suspect-

ed that Abraham Chaumeix had any the least acquaintance with them. The cries of some, possessed with a spirit of malignancy, joined with those of this senseless wretch, excited a persecution that lasted but too long; yet, what came of it at length? That happened which happened to sound philosophy; to the emetic, to the circulation of the blood, to inoculation: All these were for a time proscribed, and have at length triumphed over ignorance, stupidity, and envy; the dictionary of the Encyclopedia, notwithstanding its faults, still subsists, and Abraham Chaumeix is gone to hide his rage at Moscow. It is said the empress has compelled him to good manners; if so, it is one of the prodigies of her reign."

A Genuine Letter from a Noble Lord to a R. R. Prelate.

My Lord, ***** June 15, 1754.
I WAS yesterday informed that your lordship had laid your commands upon Mr. *****, the vicar of this parish, to repair to his living; your lordship, it seems, being no longer disposed to dispense with his non-residence. The vicar and his friends give out, that this order is occasioned by a vote the vicar gave at a late election contrary to your lordship's judgment.

I do not pay the least regard to this representation, nor have I any suspicion that your lordship was determined in this matter by any other consideration than a pious concern for the good of the parishioners. And on that account, I make myself sure your lordship will no longer insist upon Mr. *****'s residence with us, after your lordship is informed that it is likely to have a contrary effect.

In short, my lord, the parishioners of ***** desire to see no more of their present vicar than they usually do, which is for about a fortnight or three weeks annually in partridge time. They are a serious good sort of people, and the diligence, sobriety, good sense, and humanity of their present curate, are highly acceptable and edifying to them. This worthy man must of course be dismissed if the vicar comes to reside, and the people think they shall be no gainers by the exchange.

We acknowledge, my lord, that Mr.

Mr. ***** has his accomplishments. He is a polite gentleman, plays a good fiddle, dances gracefully, knows whiff perfectly, is no contemptible marksmen at a partridge, or a woodcock, of an excellent taste, and exquisite judgment on the merit of claret and port, and by the strength of his head, is able to carry off his full share of either, always with decency, and not seldom with glory. But the misfortune is, that the poor people of his parish have no opportunities of sitting under his ministry, when and where he is displaying these admirable talents; and when it comes to their turn to profit by his pastoral gifts, it is an universal complaint, that their attention cannot keep pace with his expedition, in reading the lessons and the prayers, and that their capacities cannot fathom the depth of his dissertations on the idea of Deity, Eternal Relations, or the Dignity of the Church; which last point he always contrives to touch upon either in the exordium or peroration of his discourse.

When the vicar is with us, the curate migrates to his master's other living, above fifty miles off, (though certified, by the bye, to be only thirty) and whatever occasional duties are wanted in the interval, the parishioners are, for the most part, obliged to have recourse to a neighbouring clergyman, as the vicar's engagements are not to be broken by such trifling avocations.

Some little time before your lordship's promotion to the episcopal bench, a motion was made in our house for a bill to compel the incumbents of benefices yielding £50l. per ann. or upwards, clear of reprisals, to constant residence. The bench were in general against the motion, on account of the discouragement this would be to learning, (as the motion was in effect designed to exclude pluralities) and the hardship it would be on men of superior parts, to be confined to the performance of the ordinary parochial duty, which might be discharged by curates of much inferior qualifications; and to these were added an argument taken from the obligation there was upon the state to protect the church in her rights and privileges.

I did not, I own, comprehend the force of this reasoning, but, however, I struck in with the party against the

motion, upon a plainer and more intelligible argument of my own, taken from the inconvenience of confining numbers of the more opulent and fashionable clergy to their respective cures; with their intriguing, ambitious, secular, and sensual spirit about them. I thought then, and I continue still to think, that they would be very bad examples to the people, and do more harm by their practice, than they would do good by their instructions. I expressed my opinion, that where a man's conscience would not dispose him to take the care of his parish personally upon himself, he must have some very unclerical qualities, which it could not be expedient for his people to imitate. I have known resident clerks, and so perhaps has your lordship, who have greatly contributed to corrupt their parishioners, by their unedifying conversation, and the influence their superior fortune gave them. It is true, a curate may be vicious and disorderly as well as a rector or vicar; but their bad example seldom does any very extensive mischief. Their scanty stipend, and subordination to their principal, prevent their rising to any great degree of estimation, except what they purchase by a virtuous conduct, and an attention to their duty; and a poor scoundrel may always lay his account with being contemptible. But this is a subject which, being capable of so clear illustration from facts, there is no occasion to enlarge upon. And I have now only to request your lordship to consider me as the amanuensis of my well-meaning neighbours, save only, that being interested in the success of their application as a parishioner, I most heartily join in their request; and am, my lord, your lordship's most obedient servant,

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

The Portrait of a late mischievous Politician; copied by — LUDLOW.

ALLOW me to present to your reputable Magazine a copied portrait of a political adventurer, that has done more apparent mischief to Britain, than has been done by all her

other enemies since the signing of the last treaty of peace with the Bourbon family. I shall give it you in the words of an able writer, who thus describes his political operations: "Our great political adventurer, when in the wantonness of his power, and poverty of his understanding, he undertook the reformation of British America, with the British and American commerce, and multiplied his impositions, restrictions, and regulations, subjecting the whole to military execution, in former times deemed by the wise fit only for commercial destruction, together with his memorable taxation to the enforcement of such unconstitutional, strange, and unnatural judicatures as the earth before never saw, might as well, I conceive, have formed a scheme to take the tools out of the hands of a considerable part of the manufacturers of Birmingham and Leeds, as his devices directly tended to distress the principal trading colonies, and take from them their little money wanted to drive about the wheels of trade necessary to the manufactures and commerce of this kingdom. I do not believe that at making the peace he souled his fingers, though some others will never be able to make their's clean; but he was as solicitous to enforce in effect the laws made against British commerce by our late enemies, as if he had been paid for it. By one stroke of his policy he made a present to the French and Dutch of a branch of the British commerce, whose annual profit, without reckoning other advantages, was 200000*l*. and his whole refined system may be reduced to the few articles of *impoverishment, embarrassment, oppression and confusion!* But all that has been or can be said of him in these or other respects falls far short of his attempt to subject the worthy families in America to have soldiers quartered upon them, whereby they must pay so dear for their infamous shackles. Truth will sooner or later swim uppermost, and they who laboured to support him in this attempt, do, I hope, expect to be transmitted to posterity in their proper colours."

This is a very characteristic drawing, by a masterly hand. How dangerous must it be to have such a mischievous mind and heart employed in

the public administration! The ignorance of just political principles is glaring! "Since to preserve the freedom of Britons, it is necessary that all parts and persons of good citizens throughout the empire be free: Freedom being the common right of all, and the integrity of it once broken, the torrent of power will overflow and deluge the system. "For, said Addison, if liberty only spreads among particular branches, there had better be none at all; since such partial liberty only aggravates the misfortunes of those deprived of it." And even a Clarendon could say, *that the cheerfulness of submission is the strength of it.*

When, upon a discontent of one of the colonies, occasioned by a right to certain lands which lay within it, and Lord Granville was urged to subdue by military force; he wisely replied, "he had no notion of instructing the king's subjects in their allegiance *with great and small shot.*"---Common sense would teach men who sought the public good, that population, riches, true religion, virtue, magnanimity, arts, sciences and learning, are all of them the produce of liberty."

But besides a deplorable want of just concern for public good, the most shameful ingratitude and insolent outrage is committed on the American colonies, by putting them under the surly brow of a military force, in order to enforce oppressive measures, "when these very colonies have in the course of several years by their imports annually paid *a million of our public charges, 30 per cent. upon the manufacturers price, and 40 per cent. upon an average more than they should have paid for the like imports from other nations* †."---Mark this.

It is not possible we can do less than conclude a detestable scheme, either of *despotism* or of *subversion*, at the bottom of such political manoeuvres, which are big with such manifest mischiefs to the British constitution.

But with assurance we can add, "it was ever a great dishonour, as well as injury to a free people, to be subject to the domination of the favourites of princes; but what is still worse, some men would have them subject to the domination of the favourites of their fellow subjects."---Shocking ideal

* See Continued corruption, standing armies, and popular discontents considered, † 74, 75.

† Ibid. p. 73.

Idea! Men in power, are men who are seeking their own things. They have no liberal minds that would sacrifice their private views to the public weal. And some, we have reason to fear, are so far under the influence of the common enemy, as to be ready to bind Britannia in Gallic chains, and lay her bleeding upon the altar, erected by the priests of Rome and Hell!—

LUDLOW.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

WHEN I read your Magazine for November, (See p. 571.) the city minister's answer to the country curate, in regard to the fourth of the thirty-nine articles, attracted my particular notice--the city minister there appears to me far enough from having cleared up the truth of the article, or having shewn it's consistency with scripture.—In the article it is expressly asserted, that Christ ascended into Heaven with flesh and bones. In the scripture, that flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God—Bishop Burnet, to whom the city minister refers the curate, instead of vindicating the assertion in the article, says, that it seems probable from St. Paul's words (1 Cor. xv. 50) that Christ's body has no more the modifications of flesh and blood, and that the celestial body is of another nature and texture than that of the terrestrial.—And the city minister himself says, that it does not appear to him at all reasonable to suppose, that any thing would remain in the ascended body of Christ, which had the nature of flesh and blood. Nay, he says, this is highly improbable, and appears to him, for reasons he there mentions, impossible. And again afterwards to the same purpose he says; it is to be concluded that the body, he (Christ) carried up into heaven with him, was

no more a natural, but a spiritual body—all which appears to me as expressly to contradict the assertion in the article, as it is possible for words to do—The bishop indeed, after he has said that it seems to him probable (from what St. Paul says, that flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God) that Christ's body has no more the modifications of flesh and blood, and that the glory of the celestial body is of another nature and texture than that of the terrestrial, immediately adds, that it is easily imagined how this may be, and yet the body be numerically the same---where, sure we cannot suppose the bishop to mean, that though Christ's body has no more modifications of flesh and blood, yet that it still has the modifications of flesh and blood; and that though the glory of the celestial body is of another nature and texture than that of the terrestrial, yet that it is of the same nature and texture with that of the terrestrial---If this then be not his meaning, let the world judge whether the bishop and city minister do not both in fact throw up the assertion in dispute---On the whole therefore I leave the city minister himself to reconcile those concessions of his and the bishop's with the article at his leisure.

Address to the Well-wishers of the Church of England.

S I R S,

IT is to no purpose * that the defenders of the *Confessional* keep putting out what they call answers to the attacks made thereon, unless they could satisfactorily answer the grand objection; that it is no less than the entire subversion of the established church that he drives at. Whilst this is seen to be the case, all their sophistry and misrepresentation and art, can never recommend him to any but the enemies thereof. And in vain is it to attempt to deny it; both his † opposers

* Unless they reason with Hudibras,

“ It needs not cost one dram of sense,

“ But pertinacious impudence.

“ Our constancy to our principles

“ In time will wear out all things else &

“ Like marble statues rub'd in pieces

“ With gallantry of pilgrims kisses.”

Part III. Cant. II. Lin. 985.

† Dr. G. R. in his first letter, p. 6 observes justly of him, “ your friends are desirous

posers and defenders (such as are honest and speak out) understand him to mean no less. Some of the more jesuitical and artful of his defenders, have indeed recourse to the subtlest doublings and turnings to make people lose sight of the extent of his intension, and keep them employed and their attention amused by altogether clamouring at every opposer as an enemy to *any reformation*. Just as if the aim in which they are opposed, had been nothing more than to reform some particular articles, as faulty, or to make some useful improvements.

But who does not see through this palpable fraud? Yet in this continually repeated juggle is laid the ground, work of all their inundation of publications, in which they persevere in spite of conviction. However ready

the liberal-minded were at first to listen; so long as they could possibly think that the aim of this champion was honestly to improve our church; they can do no otherwise than turn away, when once they perceive the drift to be, instead of removing any errors of our own, the letting loose upon us, and deluging us with every corruption, however pernicious or absurd, that exists in Christendom, to make our church a sink of all errors. Which surely is a deformation, instead of a reformation of the reformation.

Can a man see this, and not start back? Must I, if I think there may be room for amendment in some particulars, proceed their lengths of overturning every thing? Surely I shall think better of it--and not be fooled by their wild declamation and sophis-

to have it thought, and you seem yourself now and then to intimate, that some very moderate concessions would satisfy you: by this artifice you can with a better grace inveigh against others, as men determined to yield nothing; instead of appearing a man determined to overthrow every thing. And again he challenges him in his second letter: "You speak, as if you demanded, or attempted no more, than that men be permitted to believe and worship, peaceably and sincerely, in their own way... Do you attempt no more? Do you not attempt to deprive the national church of that security for being instructed by ministers of sound faith, which the law gives them? Indeed, would you not destroy national churches? Answer ingenuously."

Amongst his defenders and auxiliaries you may have full proof of what is aimed at, under his banner and as in concert with his principles, in a pamphlet called Civil Establishments in Religion a Ground of Infidelity, if you can have patience to read so empty and insolent an attack upon every established church---and also in a new pamphlet of equal modesty, called, A short and reasonable Application to the Public by Tyrotheologus; who sets off with courting the Unitarians and warmly espousing their cause; but with a shew of meaning nothing farther than to obtain for them a free exercise of their way, without interfering with the few ministers, as he is pleased to pronounce them, who approve our present doctrines and forms of worship [p. 10.] He goes but little farther, however, before he discovers his goal, liking to all the wild enthusiastick confusions of Cromwell's days, and expresses a cordial hatred for the clerical potentates, particularly at the Restoration [p. 17.] for obstructing a reformation of the reformation---and amongst others a reformation of our form of church government. And as he thinks the clergy will not be forward to do all that he wants to be done, he calls upon the laity to do it. He expresses what he expects and demands from our modern Diotrephes, (as he modestly calls him) and pretends to hope as much from this exalted hierarch that fills [p. 19.] the English pontificate [needs there any thing more to discover that this man is of the right Cromwell breed?] But whether he will be a good boy and do as he would have him or not, he begs leave earnestly to intreat the Unitarian laity and spirited assertors of christian liberty to form a society, with himself and George Williams the livery servant to head them, in order effectually to new model things and to procure the demolition of the partition wall betwixt churchman and dissenter, by applying in a body---[As other respectable bodies have done of late, to enforce the reformation of their masters---and their own liberty to do what they please.] This is a modest scheme to sacrifice the church of England to the dissenters, but he is certainly wise in thinking that there is no other way to effect it but by insurrection, and in due time a rebellion; as in the last century; and therefore makes this advance towards it.

try. In any similar case, common sense would teach me better.

If I be told, that the door of my house is too freight; and that in building I too closely followed the narrow ideas of our unimproved ancestors; perhaps, if upon good and mature judgment it should appear, that I might do it without prejudicing the original plan, good nature would induce me to enlarge it. But when my adviser comes to explain himself at large, and it appears that he drives at nothing less, than my throwing down my house and living on the open common; no body will wonder if I lend no farther ear to such a schemer.

At the same time, such as with different views joined in this advice, may revile me for not following it, and represent me as selfish, and every thing that is bad; though I only take care to be safe, and not exposed to all the mischievous designs of the evil-minded.

So the advocates for the scheme of the Confessional calumniate, and abuse all who come not plumb into their measures, as enemies to any farther reformation, however needful—when in truth no reform would satisfy these wilters; but all must be given up to confusion and disorder. Listen to their clamours, and you would think that our church is indifferent what its members believe, if they will but let things alone as they find them*, but to opposition or reform, it will not bear a word about it. And that they, on the other hand, only want to have some real faults amended: attend, however, to the opening of their scheme, and it is no less than the entire abolition of the establishment, and the reducing our church to admit every † wind of doctrine, and have no ‡ settled faith, nor any § of sound words that it holds fast. In plain English, it is no less than the dearest request, that the church of England would destroy itself; that in room might start up a church and church; which as a body maintains every thing and nothing; a jum-

ble and chaos of light and darkness, fire and water, Christ and Belial.

Whoever now opposes this, they are cried out against as selfish and narrow-minded men—enemies to all reformation.—And in this false and odious light are all the antagonists of Mr. Confessional set; when amongst them some are desirous to see such particulars as may want to be reformed; but still they cannot ever the more join his scheme of confounding everything. And some may think that there is really nothing that needs reforming; which is a very different thing from being averse to reformation; though it serves a certain purpose to confound them. And so because neither of these can come into the mad measures of the Confessional, they are abused with every spiteful invective.

I do not believe, that there is a single member of our church, that is averse to reformation—i. e.—who thinking any thing wrong, or amiss, is averse to having it altered; or who, if you can satisfy him that any thing is so, will, after that, contend for the support of that particular.

And can any thing equal the folly and impudence of the continual publications, whose only aim is to gull people, by representing all as such, who are not hot-headed enough, to join them, and steer Geneva-ward?—To stigmatize them, on every occasion, as men of no conscience, but actuated by a spirit of persecution—and well-wishers to popery—with all the old revived cant of the antient fanatick overturners of our church and regal government?

Nothing can equal it but the folly of being seduced thereby, in defiance of our senses. Where is there a spirit of toleration equal to what at this day prevails in the church of England?—Where is there less of it than in the temper of the writings of these it's opposers, and in the sticklers for rigours of Calvinism ||? Whoever produced more able defences of our church, or stronger writings against that of Rome, than the † men who

See a letter signed Hubert in the Mag. for May 1767, p. 240.

† Eph. iv. 14.

‡ Col. i. 23.

§ 2 Tim. i. 13.

See an excellent letter to the author of Pietas Oxoniensis in the Mag. for Dec. 1768, p. 641.

Wake, Butler, Stebbing, White, Ridley, &c. &c. &c.

have been most particularly slandered as inclined to popery, or reviled for their attachment to the establishment by these shameless calumniators? And who have least conscience, they who oppose what for lucre [fat livings and archdeaconries] they subscribe, or they who are true to their subscription?

At the same time they have their own extraordinary good word, and give one another the most high-flown encomiums and fulsome praises. They, forsooth, are labouring the relief of the conscientious * clergy, oppressed with the yoke of unreasonable articles:---But how?

Why,---by discarding ALL articles, whether reasonable, or unreasonable---and so in truth the service really done is to the propagators of corruptions, abuses, and errors---to such as *handle the sword of God deceitfully, or wrest it through forward ignorance* --to the ingenious explainers away of Christianity, and masked Deists.

If therefore an *honest conscientious* scholar happens to have conceived in some point differently from the establishment, his very regard for what he apprehends to be the truth in that point, would make him reject this *sceptick plan*, as well as refuse subscribing (for an advance of gain) to what he opposes---would make him more concerned to prevent *truth in general* from suffering by this *undermining scheme*, than to contrive merely to open himself a way to a little better income as a teacher, and to get preferments within his reach without any subscription, which now he cannot come at, unless he subscribes what he disapproves.

Let not these writers then deceive the hearts of the simple, by hanging out false colours.---Regard not, ye members of the church of England, their delusive address.---The sincerity of all their pretences is discovered by the complexion of their abettors.---Consider how universally the enemies of our religion, and of our

church, cry them up---and you will not trust them.

In a word---Truth we have sincerely at heart, and therefore would guard against the teachers of corrupt doctrines; and not let in the whole *posse* of them, as is recommended.

Peace we wish;---but not the appearance thereof, without any reality, which could operate nothing but ruin.

Fontaine † gives us a good fable much to our purpose, to this effect.

A wolf, of subtle disposition, took it in his head to try if he could dupe the poor innocent sheep.---My very good friends, says he, I have some pleasing news to tell you---I am come to propose a peace betwixt us and you.---We wolves, in truth, bear you no ill-will---and to be in *perfect* agreement with us, you need only renounce our antient and irreconcilable enemies, your dogs; and leave your troublesome shepherds.---Quit then your *folds*, and seek shelter in the woods; there live at large as we and other beasts do---you may depend upon our support and assistance---and if you will come into alliance and union with us, every advantage shall be yours.---We, for our parts, only wish of you to quit that *timid bleating* of yours, and to *howl* like us.

To which proposal, the sheep wisely returned no answer; but remained safe under their faithful guardians in their secure folds.

The moral I shall give you in the author's words.

*Qu'avec un ennemi juré
Qui ne tache qu'à nous surprendre,
On ne peut faire un accord assuré;
Et qu'il ne faut pas même entendre.*
Your's,

TOUCHSTONE

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R, Leigh, Nov. 23, 1758
AS I expose such drugs, or articles in our *materia medica*, as are costly, idle, hurtful, and insignificant

* The really such would neither creep in by a fallacious subscription, for sake of grasping church preferments; whilst they act the part of enemies and dissenters; nor wish such a Babel-confusion as the Confessional would introduce---rather content themselves with the liberty indulged at this time of so free toleration.

† Fables de la Fontaine, Partie 5. Fable 12.

so I make it my business to recommend such as are serviceable, though ever so cheap or common.

And here I pitch upon a late discovered drug, as the subject of my present medical dissertation, *sperma ceti*, commonly called *permasitty*, erroneously reckoned the sperm of the whale.

The ancients were strangers to this drug; and Schroder himself seemed much unacquainted with it, not well knowing whether to make it an animal, or a mineral substance, though he places it among the minerals, and calls it *aliud genus bituminis*, his preceding articles being about such substances.

It was lately universally known that a particular sort of whale affords the oil, and that it is very improperly called sperm, because it is really no such fluid, but only an oil coming from the head, which it can be made from, I say, because it don't come out of the head in the form we see it in the shops, but is made so by some peculiar management, which is in the knowledge but of a few; being mightily changed from what it is naturally before it becomes fit for medical use: The oil itself in its natural state being brown and rancid. My once old friend, Mr. John Morton in Leadenhall-street, over-against Creed-church, was a principal preparer of this drug, which, though he shewed me his apparatus in his garret, he kept a great family secret of the method how he purified it so finely. It bore a high price then, in 1724, but is become in a double sense now a mere drug.

The peculiar property of *sperma ceti* is to shoot into flakes, not much unlike the chrySTALLIZATION of salts, after it has stood a due time to rest in a proper vessel. The fish that was taken about sixty-six years ago in the Thames, and brought ashore at Black-Wall, was accidentally discovered to be a true *sperma ceti* whale. A person buying some quantity of oil, which a poor body had skimmed off the water, as it melted therefrom, for a small price, set it in a place out of the way, till some time it might be thought fit for should happen; but after a long time looking upon it, the owner found to his surprise, that it was hardened into a cake, or a solid consistence, which a

person, more skilled than himself in the manufacture, hearing of, bought it of him, and procured from it as good a *permasitty* as any yet met within London.

Mr. Watson in his *Animal World* displayed, p. 169. after describing the *sperma ceti* whale, from which that famous drug was first made, whose holes for spouting out water are not in its head, as in other kind of whales, but in its neck, says, the knowledge of *sperma ceti* was owing to accident. One of these whales had been hurt, and died thereby. As the carcass fell to pieces, the oil of the head floated on the water, and the weather bleached it, and it hardened into that flaky matter.

It was found, that the oil of this whale's head would make the drug; and soon after this they found the way of doing it by art, they made other oil serve; and, at present, it is made from that of any kind of whale.

This *sperma ceti* (improperly so called) is an unctuous substance, of a snowy whiteness, a soft butyrateous taste, without any remarkable smell, wherefore it makes excellent neat candles, fit for gentry, and those that can afford them.

It is prepared from whale oil, by boiling and purifying it with alkaline lixivia, or lye. The medical virtues of this clean concrete are those of a mild emollient. It is of considerable use in pains and erosions of the intestines, in coughs proceeding from thin sharp defluxions, and in general, in all cases where the fluids require to be relaxed, or acrimonious humours to be obtruded and softened. Wherefore it is taken for contusions and inflammations, and given to women after hard labour, which is, in effect, but a great bruise.

For external purposes, it readily dissolves in oils, and melted down with a little white wax in salad oil, or rather oil of sweet almonds, and coloured with a little alkanet root boiled a few minutes first in the oil, well beat up as it cools, it makes an excellent and beautifully coloured lip salve, and is good to fresh skin over any raw excoriation.

For internal uses, it may be united with aqueous liquors into the form of emulsion, by the mediation of almonds;

monds; thick solution of gum arabic; or the yolk of an egg. Sugar does not render it perfectly miscible with water, and alkalies, which change other oils, and fats into soap, have but little effect on sperma ceti.

This new drug ought to be kept closely from the air, otherwise its fine white colour will soon be converted into a nasty yellow, and its mild unctuous taste be turned into a rancid, and very offensive one. But remarkable it is, after it has suffered this disagreeable alteration, both the colour and quality may be restored by steeping it in alkaline liquors, or boiling it in a sufficient quantity of spirit of wine.

Your's, J COOKE.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IF you will be so kind as to give the following a place in your next Magazine, you will much oblige your
Constant Reader,

TOURNIQUET.

NATURE has implanted in the breasts of each sex, a desire which tends to the production of their species; but instead of incentives to, there are so many clogs upon matrimony, that none but the short-sighted, the intrepid, or resolute, dare encounter the many obstacles previous thereto. Those who observe the feuds, animosities, and jealousies, that arise between such as interest has united; or the dislike, antipathy, and real aversion, that take place in those, who have been joined in consequence of friendship, or affection subsisting between their families; are still more dismayed, and such a series of difficulties are unravelled on meer speculation, that the natural passions and affections cannot so far reconcile, nor the end itself so far justify the means, as to induce him to practice.

A man, it is true, would readily acquiesce in the formalities, and be compliant to the little arts and adulations necessary to courtship, in order to gain the favour of a fine woman; for we may observe, if he is conformable to her disposition, and pleases her taste, he may engage her affections:—I have the greatest veneration for the fair, and would not, on any account, detract from the merits they possess,

their natural delicacies and acquired accomplishments, accompanied with modesty, affability, and an agreeable form, never fail to excite in me the most respectful ideas, though I cannot wholly discard an unsteadiness, which seems to be inherent in their compositions: Yet, I say, their affections may be gained: but here the difficulty commences, for this which should reasonably appear the only point, may be considered as a meer point, to the whole circle of relations, friends, and acquaintances, whose favours he has still to solicit, and whose affections he has still to gain: these are circumstances which render it so disagreeable, and which make a man so unwilling to embark, where he foresees so many impenetrable rocks, against which his bark is in imminent danger of wrecking; and what aggravates every circumstance, is, the observing the fair at a distance, with open arms ready to receive him; the perturbation which must take place in the breasts of such who have declared a mutual affection, is not easy to conceive, and this the many dangers they sometimes go through, and the inevitable ruin they many times bring upon themselves, evinces.

Mankind in general have a natural desire to promote the happiness of their progeny, and to effect the means which may be thought most conducive thereto; but here I must observe, that mistaken notions not only lead to great absurdities, but are productive of the most pernicious consequences, and it is amazing, that people who were once young, and susceptible of juvenile emotions, should so far forget themselves, as to endeavour at rendering their race extinct, unless they can have it in their power to divert the thoughts of their children from the object of their affections, and as large possessions, not merit, influence those, so threats frequently do these, and they are placed in a sphere of life which they ever tread with the utmost inquietude, and the world never fails to load those, on whom it depends, with reproaches and imprecations: They do not consider, that objects appear agreeable, or deformed, according to the disposition of the organs on which the impression is made; they almost universally place happiness in exter-

nals, conceive it to consist in riches, or, at least, make them essentially necessary to it, not imagining that they cannot arrive at it, by any means exclusive of virtue; they thus pursue it, but as they had taken the wrong path, the farther they proceed, at the greater distance they are, are ever endeavouring at what they never possess. It's evil tendency may be still farther observed—They will admit of no alliance, that they judge incompatible with their dignity, and would prefer a man of the most abandoned principles with money, to the man of merit with a moderate fortune,

*—quid enim differt, barathrone
Dones quidquid habes, an nunquam utare
paratis?*

Prejudices, though inconsistent to reason and the nature of things, are not easily surmounted; we can easily discern the foibles of others, though it is with some difficulty we can be brought to perceive our own.—

Now was the man of fortune to resolve at possessing the woman of virtue, in whatever state he might discover her; and the woman of fortune to admit the solicitations of none, but those who are distinguished for their sense, abilities, and upright conduct; it would be a continual incitement to all virtuous actions, as those who aim at happiness, may likewise aim at a competency, and enjoy it so far as it is consistent with temperance; and a habit of virtue once acquired, is easily persevered in, especially when we find it productive of the most solid and permanent pleasures, and we taste that happiness which it is in the power of it only to bestow: it would elevate many to whom fortune may have been unfavourable, and place them in a happy mediocrity, which their merits deserved; those talents would then be conspicuous, which were before obscured, and they might become shining examples worthy of imitation. Thus would the wealth of the nation be more equally diffused, for while it is in the hands of a few, the others experience nothing but tyranny and oppression.—My Lord Bacon compares it to manure, and says, while it lays in heaps, it does no service, but when it is spread about, it enriches the whole country.

If a woman, of whatever degree, deviates in a particular point from the path of virtue, Fame, with his loud sounding trump, never fails to proclaim it around; it is with pleasure propagated in every company, and every mouth is filled with invectives; she is avoided by those of her own sex, and detested by the other; for we may observe, with very little variation of words, that he loves the treason, but he hates the traitor; while the same practices in him are thought to polish, to refine, and much conduce to form an agreeable character.—

O ye dim sighted fair, ye encouragers of vice, let virtue be no longer thought to be a meer name, but shew it to be something that possesses, and is held valuable in the female breast; let it be shewn that ye abhor vice, by abhorring the person who pursues it, and that ye no longer think it a necessary and polite accomplishment. Such treatment might become a considerable barrier, (as it may be thought to be at present with some females) and many, who do not immediately perceive the excellency of virtue, might be driven into its path, meerly because they would dread the consequences of the pursuit of vices.—They would soon be sensible of the happy change, and never quit that path, which yields such ample satisfaction; that basis, on which is founded all solid enjoyment; that source, from which only we can derive happiness in this life, and which is the only means to attain it hereafter.

*To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.*

S I R,

THE following paragraph was lately in the London papers, viz. "London, Friday, Jan. 6, Sunday the act of parliament against profane cursing and swearing was read in all the churches at the west end of the town, and notice given, that the law would, in future, be put in execution against all offenders: The penalty for each oath uttered by a gentleman is 5s. and even extends down to a common soldier, who is to pay 1s. for every profane oath, or be committed to Bridewell for fourteen days."

Sunday, the 1st of January, was the first

first opportunity (after the appearance of the case mentioned in your Magazine for November) to fix the meaning of the ambiguity there referred to by the practice of the magistrates; and perhaps it would not be a presumption to take it for granted, that this generous attempt of the magistrates has been prompted, partly, by the notice of that very case. Be it so, however, for the sake of the following reflections, which have occurred to me upon it.

The tendency of common swearing to weaken, by imperceptible degrees, the obligation, and relax the enforcements, of a judiciary oath, shews very plainly the danger of it's connivance; and this tendency has been but too evident in the many suspected perjuries, which have occurred in the course of their proceedings to the gentlemen of the long robe. The suppression of this vice therefore, as it immediately redounds to the honour of God, so it redounds, eventually, in no small degree to the interests of society; on which account, the instance of resolution in the magistrates above mentioned to enforce the act, and the instance of their integrity in cutting off all hope of refuge in the ambiguity of the penal clause, is a manifest mark of their love of their country, as well as of their regard for the interests of morality. The parliament, undoubtedly, have had this double tendency of the vice in view, as appears by the terms of abhorrence in which they have expressed themselves against it in the preamble.

Now, Sir, if the magistrates are generous enough to explain a difficulty in their office by the integrity of its execution, should not the clergy go hand in hand with them in this benevolent design? Should not they, as they mix with the world, and possess frequent opportunities of informing, select the most prudent of these opportunities to convict offenders?—Religion and civil government are essentially united even in every parish, and if the professors of the former, duly supported, inspire subjection and deference to the latter, the directors of civil government in their turn add dignity and respect to the former: Therefore, if the example of a spiritual priest in his

case were patronized by the magistrate, others, who are well disposed, would fall into his practice, and encouragement might invite imitation, till the vice itself, through the frequency of prosecution, would grow equally dangerous and shameful.

Further, our national difficulties are admitted to be not irretrievable, and since public virtue is the certain spring of public happiness, both in a natural and providential view, the clergy will find themselves obliged by all the ties of interest, duty, and honour, to preserve the subjects of their charge from moral corruption.—— They will find it a much more effectual means to secure their establishment, than the gaining any point in Trinitarian controversies; which, how important soever in themselves, or in their genuine influence, must yet at last derive all their use and excellence from the application to be made of them in real life.

It is with public communities as with private persons; both are often permitted to be upon a forlorn hope, at the very last extremity, when relief comes; and then the last sally saves the citadel.——It must be acknowledged to be a very delicate, as well as a pathetic expedient, first, of demonstrating from what hand this deliverance issues, and next, of impressing the mind with an awful regard of gratitude for the author of it. And perhaps in the whole annals of English history we meet with very few crises, in which we have had so clear a prospect of approaching calamities as the present. It is a rare opportunity of obediently laying ourselves in the way of success, and practically soliciting the indulgence of heaven. Now who should present themselves foremost in this glorious undertaking, and hold out the public example, rather than they who are specially commissioned with the punishment of wickedness and vice, and the maintenance of religion and virtue?——The former of these seems to be more particularly the province of the magistrate, the latter that of the divine. A short trial may do some good; but a little constancy and perseverance, to shew that we are in earnest, will infallibly be attended with

with very beneficial effects.—The impending scourge, which is expected in the course of not many years to fall, would remove to a greater distance, and the longer the farther off still, till it finally disappears.

In the pursuit of this benevolent design, it is but futile work, and idle apology, to look for the first movements in the prime administrators of civil government; *salus populi suprema lex*, and for the same reason the virtue of the people will prove the public security. Every man will find, though not in the order and train of their effect, that *private virtues* bring *public utility*; and may assure himself, that the government has been upon his own shoulders so far as his virtues have contributed in the propitious regards of providence to render it prosperous. We talk of liberty, indeed, bravely,---little considering, that as a slave to his lusts and passions can never possess just sentiments of liberty, so none but the virtuous can ever be absolutely free.

A reformation in form is no reformation, because it has not that spirit and energy essential to the right exertion of it. Periodical fastings alone, like Roman Catholic processions, will be of no avail, when the calamity is actually upon our heads; it has an ugly air of constraint, and favours strongly of hypocrisy; but to acknowledge the justice of the stroke before it reaches us, is the sincerest and most generous application possible, and will prove the easiest means of warding off the blow. In this business indeed the clergy are singularly concerned---but episcopal charges will have double influence when attended with parochial and personal visitations, like pulpit doctrines, which are always well seconded by private addresses. It is almost incredible what influence such an attempt, supported by excellent examples, may have upon public reformation. It was the remark of a late very learned and worthy divine, to whose forming hand (*offa formans*!) as well as truly catholic example the mould of my mind owes many obligations, viz. "If the officers of the church had exerted themselves as much as the officers of the

army, the church of England would have been far too hard, even without the protection of the great, for any sect or sects whatever, and would have remained invulnerable by any." This gentleman had been a dissenting, and was then a church of England, minister.

Nor let it be said, that the clergy want weight and influence, &c. I have subsisted upon a parochial salary in several counties; and in answer to complaints of the contempt of the clergy, have found people of every rank of fortune, and of every denomination of principles, whatsoever, well disposed to treat the name of an exemplary and industrious clergyman with every degree of respect due to his character. Upon this account, as well as others, a beneficed clergyman cannot be more respectable in any situation than in his own parish. He ought not, he need not, he cannot have company more regardful of him, or engagements of more importance to him, than he meets with there. The brethren of my profession are the sharers of my affectionate regard, and I hope will excuse my zeal in remarking in favour of the common cause in which we are all embarked, that a truly venerable clerk will not, without powerful reluctance, leave the village of his pastoral care, to reside constantly in a town for the sake of social amusement only; if this is the effect of decent domestic restraint, of connubial compromises---here my remarks were but impertinence; though I hope I shall be pardoned in this one allusion, viz. the similarity of this case to our late unhappy continental connections; the affections of the illustrious, and tender heart, that adhered to them; and the incumbrances which devolved upon the public from this adherence.

I own that, though I am exempt from this imputation, being a single man, I have my faults; for I cannot want both errors and failings; and it would little become a fellow criminal to frame an indictment---however, since in the cause of truth and justice every person has a right to be admitted as evidence, I will therefore use the privilege of my reputation, though much and unmerited as it is, to

to suggest a few virtues wanting to a reformation, and too generally complained of as wanting in the order of my profession.

The virtue of pastoral diligence, in the instances of private exhortation; of instruction interwoven designedly and insensibly into private conversation; gravity and humility of demeanour; application to useful studies; and exercising both the judgment and imagination in compositions; and to these ends and purposes, the retrenchment of amusements both in point of excess and duration---Laborious virtues all! To which, indeed, the ignorance of some, the incapacity of a few, and the attachments of others, are impediments, but are all dissolvable by application and resolution. Nay, after a short trial, most of those exercises will lose their disagreeableness; and the object whom these timorous soldiers have mistaken for a giant arming himself against their attempts, soon dwindles into an infant smiling at their fears, and inviting their tenderness.---Alas, men only dream of reputation, when they expect to derive it from the sanction of a profession, or an establishment upon which themselves have reflected no credit! It is not presumption to say, that such dreamers ought to be awakened into duty, and be compelled to dress the garden, the paradise, of which they are daily enjoying the fruits---but I fear I have said too much, though I have much more to say; and when your readers are assured that all this issues from a heart which does more than wish that all mankind should be saved, they will both overlook the errors and pardon the freedom of a forward monitor, their respectful, &c.

Dorset, Jan. 21, 1769. CLERICUS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, of Feb. 7, 1769.

ST. James's, Feb. 6. The following address of the archbishop, bishops, and clergy of the province of Canterbury, was this day presented to his majesty by his grace the archbishop of Canterbury.

Most gracious sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the archbishop, bishops, and clergy, of the province of Can-

terbury, in convocation assembled, beg leave to present our most humble and sincere congratulations to your majesty upon the increase of your royal and illustrious family; every addition to which, we, with the rest of your majesty's faithful subjects, consider as a further security of those invaluable blessings, which this nation has enjoyed under the house of Brunswick, and as a pledge of its future happiness.

It is with the greatest satisfaction, as well as the deepest sense of gratitude, that your faithful clergy take this opportunity of their being convened, to repeat their thankfulness to your majesty for the frequent assurances which you have given them of your firm resolution to maintain them in the full enjoyment of their civil and religious rights, and to make their public acknowledgment of the experience they have had of your strict adherence to those gracious declarations.

Happy, Sir, would it be for this nation, if your royal authority, if your illustrious example, if the influence of your private and public virtues, had a more powerful effect upon the minds and morals of your people. But we are obliged to confess what we with sorrow observe, that a disregard to the sacred precepts of Christianity, and a neglect of its most essential duties, become every day more general through all ranks of men; and that a spirit of licentiousness prevails both in the writings and practice of the times, equally dangerous to the constituted civil government, and to the purest mode of religious worship.

Under these circumstances we, who are the most immediately engaged in the service of religion, feel ourselves in a more peculiar manner, called upon to check, as far as we are able, the growing evils we lament; to impress, in the strongest manner, upon the minds of the people, fidelity and zeal for, the established religion of our country, with moderation and Christian charity towards those who by the misfortune to differ from us, admonish them to be attentive to the sacred principles of religion, and use their utmost endeavours to make their lives conformable to its doctrines.

Thus alone can we acquit our-

of our duty towards God, and contribute to the present welfare and future happiness of our fellow-creatures.

In these our pious endeavours, we know we can depend upon the countenance and protection of your majesty: May you, Sir, with the assistance of the Almighty, long continue the firm support of the protestant faith; May the same providence, under whose divine protection you carried on and concluded the most successful war that is recorded in the annals of our history, enable you to preserve to your people, for a course of many years, the blessings of peace: And may you continue to derive constant satisfaction to yourself, from a sense of that happiness which your subjects receive from the wisdom and mildness of your government."

They were received very graciously, and all had the honour to kiss his majesty's hand.

To which address his majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

I return you my thanks for this very dutiful and loyal address, and for the share you take in my domestic happiness, so warmly expressed in your affectionate congratulations on the increase of my family. It is with the greatest pleasure I observe your reliance on my invariable resolution to preserve and maintain the civil and religious rights of the church of England as by law established. You may depend upon my constant approbation and strongest support of your endeavours to suppress that spirit of licentiousness and immorality, which unfortunately prevails so much at this time. The very laudable zeal with which you exert yourselves in impressing upon the minds of the people a proper sense of our holy religion, and strict observance of the laws of this happy constitution, will ever meet with my countenance and protection.

An Account of The Attic Evening's Entertainment, as performed lately at the Theatre Royal in the Haymarket. By Thomas Sheridan, M. A.

THIS entertainment, which is divided into three parts, opened with a concerto which was performed by a small, but well chosen band; af-

ter which Mr. Sheridan appeared.—He first addressed the audience, by telling them he was going to exhibit a new species of entertainment, which however so to the moderns, was much the practice of the antients, he meant that of reading select portions out of their best authors, which had this double effect, that whilst it cultivated the mind, it established that mode of delivery that was most graceful and persuasive.—The first passage he read was to instance the grand and magnificent, which he selected from Milton, and was the coming forth of the Messiah to battle. The second (from the same author) was a picture of the sublime and beautiful, and consisted in describing the devil's entering into paradise. The third portion, which was to illustrate a mixture of both the former, was that celebrated morning hymn of Adam to his creator. This was followed by a song from Signor Gustinelli, after which Mr. Sheridan closed the first part, by an original piece of prosaic composition which he addressed to the gentlemen, and was to this purpose:

He told them that he had promised to open to them a matter of the greatest importance, and hoped he should be able to make his words good: after some premises of this nature, he informed them 'twas the long lost art of oratory that he wanted to recommend, which, above all others, was the most effectual, and indeed the only foundation for morality and politics. He observed, that Great-Britain was a soil, of all others, the most happily fitted, by her laws, for the culture of this plant; that even the principal constitution of our frame strongly coincided with the policies of our country—the head resembling the authority of the Prince, the imaginations the House of Lords, and the passions the House of Commons: He concluded this very singular oration by drawing a parallel between Philip of Macedon, Virgil, Archimedes, Demosthenes, giving the palm to the latter, in preference to the hero, the poet, and the philosopher.

The second part opened with another concerto, and a song from Mrs. Jewell (late Miss Edwards); Mr. Sheridan then read the poem of Caractacus, after which the audience were

were entertained with a solo on the violoncello, by a performer who shewed uncommon taste and execution on that instrument. Mr. Sheridan then delivered the celebrated elegy of Mr. Gray's, in a country church-yard, which was followed by a second concerto, and another song by Signor Guftinelli.

The third part was ushered in by Mr. Sheridan's speaking Dryden's much admired ode on St. Cecilia's day, and a second song by Mrs. Jewel; after which, he concluded the whole with the following address to the ladies.---He began, by telling them he had a secret to communicate to them, that demanded their most serious attention; a secret of such a nature, as would not only make them more amiable, but secure to them a more absolute dominion over the men: he at the same time observed, that though he had all the unfeeling and morose part of our sex to encounter, yet in so delightful a cause, and under such fair champions, he had nothing to fear: he then explained to them this secret, which was to recommend to them the frequent reading translations of the antients, and the best of our English modern authors, by which means their minds would be so highly improved, as to be able to communicate satisfactions, as yet almost unknown to our sex.---he observed what a vulgar error it was to suppose women had not as strong intellects and powers as the men; that, for his part, he thought they possessed more, having generally better memories, quicker conceptions, and a greater volubility of tongue; the last, he said, was too proverbial to need insisting on; why then should these faculties be buried in domestic drudgery? He concluded, by observing the good effect this practice would have on men, by making them ashamed of their own ignorance, and necessarily exciting them to a laudable emulation.---Thus ended this new species of entertainment, which we have given without a comment, and as literally as we could, that the public may be their own judges.---Thus much we must, however, observe, that Mr. Sheridan has taken a great deal of laudable pains, and shewn an exemplary generosity, in endeavouring to establish an institution,

which all must allow to be of professed utility.

Important Reflections, from An Enquiry into the Prices of Wheat, Malt, &c. as sold in England from the Year 1000, to the Year 1765.

“**I**N excuse, for withholding provisions, or disposing of them at exorbitant prices, it has too frequently been said, that every man is at liberty to do as he likes with his own, or to make the best advantage he can of his property; if so, this surely is a natural, not a civil liberty, as in this the benefit of mankind is not in the least consulted, but merely and solely private interest: it cannot then be said to be the liberty of a citizen, or of one who lives under the protection of any community; it is rather the liberty of a savage; therefore he who avails himself thereof, deserves not that protection the power of society affords.

A great and misplaced bounty given to export corn, has made the professors of agriculture so powerful, that they have prosecuted every means, and employed every art to maintain themselves so; even the land itself has notoriously been monopolized; as much as should find a comfortable maintenance for ten farmers families, has been grasped into the hands of one.

That there is and has been a scarcity, is by all allowed; but what sort of scarcity must that be? or where is the propriety to say, exorbitant prices are become necessary, to enable the farmer to pay his rent? when, beside the many barns full, and many rich standing, corn of two and three years old, appear publicly for sale in markets.

Monopoly is an epidemical distemper, it has produced an infinite number of agents, corn-jobbers, meal-men &c. &c. persons who neither grow corn themselves, nor in any shape manufactured it; but whose whole study, and whose whole profits depended on employing every art to raise the price of it: nor did they stop here, many of them became the proprietors of every conveyance to cities, towns, and markets; as a means to supply, or starve them at pleasure, or as it best suited their lucrative views.

The fewer persons there are, between the grower of provisions and the consumer, less profits will be requisite, and there will be fewer frauds; to this end markets were instituted; the farmer's attendance there, is a material part of his duty; he should not be suffered to secrete or to dispose of his goods elsewhere: what general good end the meal-man's business has answered, has hitherto been undiscovered; the bad effects thereof have frequently and publicly appeared.

One profession is sufficient for one person, such as engage in more, incroach on their neighbours province: whatever excuse is brought, to palliate this, will not prevent its being the means to lessen the number of families in the kingdom; though it may be a private benefit, yet certainly it is a publick wrong."

"The limits at which the bounty for exportation is granted, should not be determined by the price of corn at one or two ports, or markets only, as this might be sending abroad the provisions raised in one part of the kingdom to the detriment of the other; London, Lincoln, Derby, York, Manchester, Coventry, Gloucester, Winchester, and Exeter; should jointly, and at the same time acknowledge the fitness and propriety of exportation.

Markets should be appointed by patent, and all corn should be sold there openly, according to law; proper clerks or officers should attend, and see what there is exposed to sale, whether corn, malt, or any other grain, that it be wholesome, well manufactured, and of fit use for the publick; the statutes relative to the uniformity of weights and measures, and those regulating the business and conduct of millers, or mealmen, should be strictly complied with; and it might be necessary to register the several prices, the buyers and sellers names, and for what intent purchased."

Of the proper Management of young Children. From A Compendium of Physic and Surgery, lately published.

WHEN a child is born, and neither cries, or breathes, proper means should be made use of, to give the air a free passage to the lungs; and this is sometimes prevented by too close an adhesion of the root

of the tongue to the palate: care should be taken to depress it, by introducing a finger, or spatula, into the mouth for that purpose: if this method succeed not, the air should be blown for some time, by a by-stander, into the mouth of the child: pinching its nose close at the same time, to prevent its return thereby, instead of inflating the lungs: this method is in general so successful, where there are any remains of life, that it is seldom any others are of use, if this method does not succeed: as it is simple also, it is in the power of any one to put it in execution.

The dress of a new-born child cannot be too simple, or the bandages too slack, if they barely press the body. It is a barbarous custom, to make living mummies of them, the moment they are born, by closely confining their legs and arms, and depriving them even of that liberty, which they enjoyed in the womb: whoever has seen a child undressed, and delivered from such barbarous incumbrances, must with pleasure have sympathised with it, in the full enjoyment of its natural powers thus unrestrained, and at ease.

But besides the mischief arising from the weight, and heat of the usual swaddling clothes, which all together are almost equal to the child's own weight; the bowels are injured by their pressure; the circulation restrained by the compression of any one part, produces unnatural swellings in some other; and doubtless, the many distortions, and deformities we meet with so frequently, are owing to this cause. Nature, exact nature, has not produced her chief work, a human creature, so carelessly unfinished, to want such idle aid, as these, to make her perfect.

The following dress would be sufficient. A little flannel waistcoat without sleeves, made fit to the body, and tied loosely behind; to which there should be a petticoat sewed, and over this a kind of gown of the same material, or any other, that is light, thin, and flimsy. The petticoat should not be quite so long as the child, the gown a few inches longer, with one cap only on the head, which may be made double, if it be thought not warm enough. Shoes and stockings are needless incumbrances, besides, they

keep the legs wet and nasty, and often cramp and hurt the feet, nor can be necessary, 'till the child is able to run in the dirt. There should be a thin flannel shirt for the night, which ought to be every way quite loose. In such a simple, pleasant dress, which may easily be put on and off, children would find themselves perfectly easy and happy, enjoying the free use of their limbs and faculties, when thus left at liberty: this dress might be contrived to be tied on, so that a single pin need not be made use of.

In order to strengthen, and invigorate the bodies of young children, they should be washed, some few days after their birth, with cold water, in the state it is brought from the spring; and to confirm this habit, they should be regularly washed every day, in every season, and every sort of weather; and in the fine warm season, they should be plunged into a large tub of water, as is the practice in many countries.

We should be careful not to cram them too much, nor conclude that all their cries are the effect of hunger: those who overload them with victuals, are guilty of great error; happily for the child, one half of it is frequently rejected, the stomach not being able to bear the oppressive load; hence the observation of nurses, that the puking child thrives best; *i. e.* because it has less to digest. The stomach, when over-distended, suffers in its force and functions, and becomes less liable to digest properly: the excess of the food last received, impairs the concoction of the quantity, that was really necessary; which, being badly digested, is so far from yielding any nourishment to the infant, that it weakens it, and proves a source of diseases, and concurs to produce obstructions, rickets, &c. by sending crude chyle into the blood.

The food of a child should be plain, simple and fresh made; for the first three months, it should be light, and easy of digestion; prepared chiefly of good bread, sea biscuit boiled in water; to which fresh milk may be added, (when the child don't suck) but not boiled; for by boiling the finer parts of the milk are evaporated, and the remainder left viscid, and less fit for digestion.

Neither sugar, spice, or wine,

should be added to this simple mess; nor heating seeds, or leaves, under a notion of breaking the wind; they are what luxury only has introduced, to the destruction of the health of mankind.

After three months, the child's diet should be partly animal; as a total vegetable one of milk and bread, or biscuit, is apt to produce acidities in their stomachs and bowels; a thin light broth, or beef tea, therefore, may be given once a day with bread, or rice boiled in it, (which last is not so acedent as any other meal or flour) and once with the milk prepared as above.

No pastry, custards, puddings, &c. prepared with unfermented flour, and eggs, should be given to infants; much less should animal food of any kind, 'till they have teeth to chew it: though about the age of six months, many injudiciously indulge them with minced chicken, and other light animal food; which they ought not to touch, 'till nature has given them teeth to chew it.

A due regard should be had to their bread, that it be not sophisticated with alum, or other tricks of the baker; for the salubrity of this necessary and common viand depends on the breaking, and attenuating the tenacious particles of the flour, by a due fermentation with the yeast: for which reason, rous may be preferred to household bread.

As the general cause of most diseases of infants, is manifestly from the acedent quality of their food; so when acidity prevails, milk, bread, and every thing vegetable, except rice-gruel, should be abstained from; and sea biscuit, small animal broths, beef tea, decoctions, and jellies of hartshorn, should be substituted in their room.

Children should be daily rubbed, and exercised as much as they can bear, after they are some weeks old; that sort of motion they receive afterwards in go-carts, or other vehicles contrived for their use, is more beneficial to them, than what they have from their nurse's arms, because they are in a better attitude in the former, and it heats them less in summer, which is a circumstance of no small importance to them; considerable heat and sweat disposing them to be ricketty.

Infants

Infants are by no means more subject to death and disease than grown persons; on the contrary, they bear pain, and distempers, much better; their blood and juices are sweeter, and less contaminated of course; they are naturally warmer, as appears by the thermometer, and would bear the cold of a winter's night much better than any adult person whatever. There are many instances, both ancient and modern, of infants exposed and deserted, that have lived several days; which ought to convince us, that nature has made children able to bear even great hardships, before they are made weak and sickly by their mistaken nurses.

In all other productions of nature, we see the greatest vigour, and luxuriance of health, the nearer they are to the egg, or bud; they are indeed the most sensible of injuries, and it is injury only that destroys them. When was there a lamb, a bird, or a tree that died because it was young? These are under the immediate nursing of unerring nature, and they thrive accordingly. Let it therefore be our care to protect the human nurslings from injury; let us treat them with the simplicity of nature; and let not our officious services be the greatest injuries the helpless creatures can suffer.

Among the lower class of mankind, especially in the country, health and posterity are the portion of the laborious peasant and his offspring: the want of superfluity confines them within the limits of nature: hence they enjoy blessings they feel not, and are ignorant of their cause. The mother who has only a few rags to cover her child loosely, and little more than her own breast to feed it, sees it healthy and strong, and very soon able to shift for itself: while the puny insect, the heir, and hope of a rich family, lies languishing under a load of finery, that overpowers his limbs; abhorring and rejecting the dainties he is crammed with, 'till he dies a victim to the mistaken care and tenderness of his fond mother."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R, Feb. 4, 1769.

BE so good as to give a fresh proof of your impartiality, by inserting in your valuable collection the following letter.

To the Rev. Dr. N———l of O———d.

S I R,

I N a late performance you have taken the liberty to style K. Charles the First, *the best of kings*: not considering, I suppose, that by giving him this character you detract from your own, and by thus *magnifying him, lessen yourself*. For thus you, in effect, declare, that you are unacquainted with the history of his reign—or else—are a friend to arbitrary and despotick principles and measures, and have not yet learned to distinguish between *kings* and *tyrants*. Of the justness and truth of the *character*, those will judge, who peruse the account of his conduct given by faithful historians, and observe how the *man* behaved in his *regal capacity*.—I can be allowed here but a few brief hints, which may suffice.

And was *he* indeed *the best of kings*?—Who, that he might have a *helpmeet* in governing a *protestant* nation, chose to marry a bigotted *papist*, by whom he was absolutely governed; "who (says Lord Clarendon) obtained a plenitude of power over him; who had her in perfect adoration, and would do nothing without her; but was inexorable to every thing he promised her."—"Who (says another historian) was full of that spirit, which warms the blood of *absolute* monarchs, and as such looked on a *limited authority*, as no better than *servitude*, and therefore made the utmost efforts to rescue the king her husband from under all restriction of *laws, oaths, &c.*"

Was *he* *the best of kings*?—"Whose whole reign (says an eminent writer) was one continued act against the laws—who dissolved his first parliament for presuming to enquire into his father's death. Who entered at the same time into a war with France and Spain upon the private piques of Buckingham, and managed them to the eternal dishonour and reproach of the English nation: Witness the ridiculous enterprizes upon Cadiz and the isle of Rhee."

The best of kings!—"Who delivered Pennington's fleet into the French hands, betrayed the Rochellers, and suffered the *protestant* interest in France to be quite extirpated. Who raised loans and excise, coat and conduct money, tonnage and poundage, knight-hood and ship-money without authority

of parliament. Who imposed new oaths on the subjects to discover the value of their estates, imprisoned great numbers of the most considerable gentry and merchants for not paying his arbitrary taxes; sending some beyond sea, and pressing the poorer sort for soldiers, whom he kept on free quarters, and executed martial law!"

The best of kings!—"Who granted monopolies without number, and broke the bounds of the forests. Who created arbitrary courts and enlarged others, as the *high commission court*, *star-chamber court*, *court of honour*, *court of request*, &c. wherein unspeakable oppressions were committed. Who commanded the earl of Bristol and bishop of Lincoln not to come to parliament: committed and prosecuted a great many of the most eminent members of the *house of commons* for what they did there; some for no cause at all; and would not let them have the benefit of the *habeas corpus*: suspended and confined Archbishop Abbot, because he would not license a sermon that asserted *despotic power*. Who supported all his arbitrary ministers against the parliament; telling them, *he wondered at the foolish impudence of any one, to think he would part with the meanest of his servants upon their account*: And indeed in his speeches, or rather *menaces*, treated them like his *footmen*, calling them *undutiful*, *seditious*, and *vipers*."

The best of kings!---Who encouraged, by his example, and by his authority commanded, revels and plays, and all manner of recreations and sports on the *Lord's day*; and silenced, deprived, and subjected to extreme sufferings, hundreds of pious ministers for not publishing from their pulpits this *command of the king*, to break the *command of God*. Who brought unheard-of innovations into the church, preferred men of despotic principles and inclinable to *popery*. Who dispensed with the laws against *papists*, and both encouraged and preferred them. Who called no parliament for twelve years together, and in that time governed as arbitrarily as the *grand signor*. Who abetted the *Irish massacre*, as appeared by their producing a *commission* under the great seal of Scotland; by the letter of Charles II. in favour of the *marquis of Antrim*; by stopping the *successors* which the parliament sent to

reduce the rebels, six months under the walls of Chester; by his entering into a treaty with them after he had engaged his faith to the parliament to the contrary, and bringing over many thousands of them to fight against his people."

The best of kings!---"Who, in 1617, sent over 30000 l. to raise 3000 German horse to force his illegal taxes. Who, in the 15th year of his reign, gave a commission to Stratford to raise 8000 Irish to be brought into England, where he soon after raised an army to oppose the Scots (in arms for the like oppressions) and tampered with them to march to London, and dissolve the parliament. Who went to Scotland and endeavoured to prevail with them to invade England. Who, when he returned to London, picked 3 or 400 dissolute fellows out of the *taverns*, *gaming* and *brothel houses*, kept a table for them, and with this goodly guard all armed, entered the *House of Commons*, sat down in the speaker's chair, demanding the delivery of *five members*; which so enraged the house, that they chose a guard to defend themselves against future insults."

I shall add no more.---It is endless (says the writer before-mentioned) to enumerate all the oppressions of his reign: *his reign*, which (says Bishop Burnet) "both in peace and war was a *continual series of errors*." But, notwithstanding all, he was, it seems, *the best of kings!*---Who could have thought it, if you, reverend sir, had not affirmed it? It is quite incomprehensible! It is as incredible almost as *transubstantiation* itself! It is strange to the last degree! that so good a king, *the very best of kings*, should, through a long course of years, act so unrighteous and tyrannical a part as he manifestly did! But, are you sure (*good doctor*) that he was so incomparably excellent as you represent him? Possibly you are mistaken. Many of our readers, I doubt not, will think you are; and that you have passed a coarse compliment on all other *crowned heads*, if none of them are as good as he. They may be apt to think too that it is not a *harmless mistake*, but may be productive of much mischief, and attended with very pernicious consequence. For how certain soever it is, that our present most gracious *sovereign* (whom God long preserve) cannot be influenced

influenced by what you and some of your brethren say, knowing it to be false; yet no one can tell what may happen hereafter. Perhaps some future monarch, regarding your repeated panegyrics, may be apt to reason and resolve thus. "I find King Charles the First was *the best of kings*, in the account of some of the most learned and pious divines of our church, who are doubtless the best judges of real worth. What then can I do better than tread in his steps? If I am ambitious of obtaining a resemblance of him, and solicitous to imitate so bright and amiable an example, and to reach those heights of goodness, whereby he was distinguished, and wherein he had no equal, who can blame me? His government then shall be the *model of mine*. I'll assert my prerogative, and consult the dignity of my station as he did. I'll let my subjects know their dependance and distance, and make them sensible that I am not to be dictated to and governed: that I am not to be controuled by the humours and fancies, or obliged to comply with the demands of a discontented, seditious faction. I shall pay very little regard to what they call their *constitution*; but take the liberty to judge for myself, and act agreeably to my own inclinations. As to *laws and customs*, if I think it necessary to deviate from them, I shall not be restrained from so doing by their remonstrances and unreasonable complaints of grievances. I shall set aside parliaments, and inform them that I have no need of their assistance. The money I want, I'll take a variety of ways to raise, in conformity to *the best of kings*. And for this purpose, I'll let the *pulpits* to work, and order the clergy to let the people know that the *divine* authority inforces *mine**; that they cannot in conscience refuse to comply with my demands; that I have a commission from heaven to do as I please; and if they make any opposition, they'll certainly be *damned*. In these and other instances I'll follow the pattern of *the best of kings*. And my subjects should oppose my mea-

asures, and raise a rebellion against me, I'll resolutely persevere in the defence of my righteous cause to the utmost of my power. And if they should prevail, nay, if some of them should wickedly resolve to sacrifice me to their resentments, *that* shall not move me. In that case my consolation and support will be, that I shall nobly acquire the glory of dying a *martyr*, that my *memory* will be *blessed*, and my name be transmitted with the highest honour to distant posterity: and generations to come, knowing me to have been *eminently righteous*, I shall be had in *everlasting remembrance*. An anniversary fast will be appointed and kept in commemoration of my sufferings, which will be compared to the *Son of God's*, the Saviour of the world; with whom (having imitated and honoured him) I shall sit in his throne, and reign with him for ever and ever."---Such as these, sir, may be the sentiments, the reasonings and resolutions of some *future monarch*, in consequence of the very high character given of K. Charles the First by such respectable writers as yourself, and many others like-minded. What pleasure the reflection hereon may afford you, I know not. But am not without hope you will be rather disposed to take in good part these two concluding words of friendly advice.--
Repent, retract, from,

Sir, Your, &c.

PHILANTHROPOS.

Some Account of the Losses sustained by the Fire of London.

[From Anecdotes of British Topography.]

THE booksellers who dwelled for the most part round about the cathedral, had sheltered their books in a subterranean church under it, called St. Faith, which was propt up with so strong an arch and massy pillars, that it seemed impossible the fire could do any harm to it; but having crept into it through the windows, it seized on the pews, and did so try and examine the arch and pillars, by suck-

* All the Stuarts were ruined by the time-serving adulations of high-church clergy; who had so insisted upon passive obedience and non-resistance, in their sermons and courses, that even James II. was lulled asleep by them, and expected no resistance from that quarter. Depending that they would act as they taught, he was fatally deceived, and lost three kingdoms thereby.

ing the moisture of the mortar that bound the stones together, that it was calcined into sand; so that when the top of the cathedral fell upon it, it beat it flat, and set all things in an irremediable flame. I have heard judicious men of that trade affirm, that the loss of books only in that place, Stationers-hall, public libraries, and private houses, could amount to no less than 150,000 l. — I could hear of but half a dozen persons that perished. The city within the walls being seated on about 4600 acres, wherein were built about 15000 houses, besides churches, chapels, schools, halls, &c. 12000 houses were thought to be burnt, which is four parts in five, each house being valued, one with another, at 25 l. *per ann.* rent, which at twelve years purchase, makes 300 l. the whole amounting to 3,600,000 l. 87 parochial churches, besides St. Paul's Cathedral, the Exchange, Guildhall, the Custom-house, companies-halls, and other public buildings, amounting to half as much, *i. e.* 1,800,000 l. The goods that every private man lost, one with another, valued at half the value of houses, *i. e.* 1,800,000 l. About twenty wharfs of coals and wood, valued at 1000 l. a piece, 20,000 l. About 100,000 boats and barges, 1000 cart loads, with porters to remove the goods to and fro, as well for the houses that were burning, as for those that stood in fear of it, at 20s. a load, 250,000 l. In all 7,335,000 l.

ON Friday, Feb. 10, a common-hall of the livery of this city was held at Guildhall, when Mr. Clavey, an eminent linen-draper, and one of the common-council of Farringdon-Ward-Within, was appointed chairman. Soon after which, the livery being informed, that Mr. Alderman Beckford was in the council chamber, some of the gentlemen were deputed to wait on him, to desire his presence; with which he complied, with his usual readiness, whenever the livery of London have requested his assistance. Mr. Alderman Beckford then entered the hall, amidst the greatest acclamations; and ascending the hustings, addressed himself to the livery to the following purport:

"I am informed, gentlemen, that you intend to instruct your representatives, a measure that I entirely ap-

prove of, and necessary at this dangerous and important crisis. This resolution of your's is perfectly right, for it is constitutional for all constituents to give instructions to their representatives. If any instruction should be given to me, which may be inconsistent with my own sentiments, I shall always take the liberty, with decency and humility, to say, that in my opinion it is improper; but far be it from me to oppose my own judgment against that of six thousand of my fellow citizens." That giving instructions was according to law, and the custom of parliament; (he said) he had the authority of that great oracle of the law, Lord Coke *. That it must be so in the nature of things: For that formerly representatives were paid wages by their constituents, but that in some late houses of parliament (the present, he observed, was the most uncorrupt he ever knew) the representatives had rather chose to receive pay and pensions from ministers than from their constituents; but for his part, he never would accept of place, pension, title, or any emolument whatsoever. He then advised, that the livery, in their instructions, should attend to measures and not men, which he declared he himself had always done."

A set of instructions were then read twice over, and afterwards put up by the chairman, article by article, and the sense of the livery was taken on each, and all unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Beckford, on one of the instructions, relating to the short duration of parliaments, took occasion to propose an alteration, observing, that parliaments in Edward the Fourth's time were annual, in King William's reign became triennial, and in Queen Anne's septennial. "That the triennial parliament, which voted themselves to sit for seven years, had as much right to vote themselves for forty, or any other number; and added, that instead of triennial parliaments, annual were the best, and the only means of preserving the constitution free and uncorrupt; which alteration he submitted to their consideration."

After reading the instructions, with the livery's approbation, Mr. Beckford came forwards and said, that he had heard and weighed the importance of their

their instructions, had nothing to object to them, but intirely acquiesced in them; and, for his part, was ready and willing to execute them to the utmost of his ability and power.

THE INSTRUCTIONS.

Guildhall, Feb. 10, 1769.

To Sir Robert Ladbroke,
William Beckford, Esq;
R. H. Tho. Harley, Esq; and } Alder
Barlow Trecothick, Esq; } men,
The Representatives in Parliament
for the City of London.

Gentlemen,

WE, your constituents assembled in the Guildhall of London, fully sensible of the value of the laws and constitution transmitted to us by our ancestors, and firmly resolved to preserve this inheritance intire as we have received it, think it our indispensable duty at this time, as well as our undoubted right, to instruct you our representatives in parliament as follows:

I. We recommend that you exert your utmost endeavours, that the proceedings in the case of libels, and all other criminal matters, may be confined to rules of law, and not rendered dangerous to the subject by forced constructions, new modes of enquiry, unconstitutional tribunals, or new and unusual punishments, tending to take away or diminish the benefit of trial by juries.

II. That you carefully watch over the great bulwark of our liberties, the HABEAS CORPUS ACT, and that you enquire into, and censure any attempt to elude or enervate the force of that law.

III. That you preserve, equally inviolate, the privilege of parliament, and the rights of electors in the choice of their representatives.

IV. That you do not discourage petitions, by selecting such parts thereof as may intend not to relieve but to criminate the petitioner, so as to prevent all approach to your house, by which means the most essential article of the declaration of rights may be eluded or rendered of the less effect.

V. That you endeavour to prevent all application of the public money to influence elections of members to serve in parliament.

VI. That you give no countenance to the dangerous doctrine of constructive treasons, or to the application of

doubtful or uncertain laws to this interesting object, nor suffer ministers to be invested with a vague and discretionary power of judging on, or prosecuting this offence; and that you will vigorously oppose any measures tending to introduce modes and circumstances of trial, which may render it difficult or impossible for the party accused to obtain full and equal justice.

VII. That you will, as the representatives of this great commercial city, be particularly attentive to the interests of the manufactures and the trade of this kingdom in all parts of the world, and more especially in the British American colonies, the only profitable trade this kingdom enjoys unrivalled by other nations; for which purpose we recommend your utmost endeavours to reconcile the unhappy differences subsisting between the mother country and her colonies, the fatal effects of which have, in part, been severely felt by the manufacturer and the commercial part of this kingdom.

VIII. That you will at this time particularly attend to the preservation of public faith, the sole foundation of public credit, and that you do not upon any pretence of public good whatsoever concur in any measure that shall tend to weaken or destroy that faith.

IX. That you use your utmost endeavours that the civil magistracy of this kingdom be put on a respectable footing, and thereby remove the pretence of calling in a military force; and preserve this nation from a calamity which has already been fatal to the liberty of every kingdom round us, and we at this day are beginning to feel.

X. That you promote a strict enquiry into the use which has lately been made of military power; whether any encouragement has been given to premature or injudicious military alacrity, and whether any undue measures have been taken to prevent or elude the course of public justice on such an occasion.

XI. That you use your best endeavours for having a standing committee appointed from time to time, to examine and to state the public accounts.

XII. That if any demand should come before parliament for payment of the debts of the civil list, you will diligently enquire how those debts have

have been incurred, to the prejudice of the subject and of the dignity of the crown.

XIII. That you will promote a bill for limiting the number of placemen and pensioners in the House of Commons, for preventing the peers of Great Britain from interfering in the elections for members of parliament; and that an oath to prevent bribery and corruption be taken not only by the electors, but also by the candidates at the opening the poll.

XIV. That you use your utmost endeavours to obtain an act to shorten the duration of parliaments. And lastly, we submit to your consideration, whether a change in the present mode of election to that of ballot, would not be the most likely method of procuring a return of members on the genuine and uncorrupt sense of the people.

Signed, CHARLES CLAVEY,
Chairman to the common hall.

There never was on any occasion a more respectable appearance of the livery, and the whole meeting was conducted with the utmost order and decorum.

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

New-York, January 9.

ON Saturday the 31st ult. his excellency the governor was pleased to give his assent to thirty acts passed this session, in the course of which the assembly has completed a petition to his majesty, another to the lords, and a remonstrance to the Commons of Great Britain, in order to obtain a redress of grievances; and having recognized the Massachusetts Bay circular letter, they entered into a number of resolves in favour of Liberty, and the rights of their constituents: And on Monday last his excellency was pleased to dissolve the House with the following speech:

Gentlemen,

THE address presented to me on the 23d of November last, in answer to my message concerning the riot which was insolently attempted in this city, since the meeting of the house of assembly, gave me the most sanguine expectations, that the present session would have terminated with honour to yourselves, and real benefit to your

constituents: The general abhorrence without doors of all immoderate measures, confirmed me in these sentiments; and it is with the utmost concern I am now under the necessity of expressing myself in terms, as painful and disagreeable to me as they possibly can be to the house.

The extraordinary nature of certain resolves lately entered on your journals, some flatly repugnant to the laws of Great Britain, and others with an apparent tendency to give offence, where common prudence would avoid it, have put it out of my power to continue this assembly any longer.

I observe by your journals, that you have prepared representations of the state of the colony, to be presented to his majesty; claims that respect the supremacy of Great-Britain, are of so important, and delicate a nature, that every motive of duty and interest, urge you at this critical juncture, to avoid offence; and conciliate a favourable audience to your petitions: from the late assurances you gave me, I hope they are expressed in such terms of decency and respect, as may recommend them to the royal ear, and merit the attention of the parliament.

For my own part, I have steadily aimed at, and shall still continue my endeavours to promote the prosperity of the colony; and I cannot help lamenting, that you have suffered an intemperate heat so far to prevail in your house, that my duty forbids me to countenance your present conduct; for, after you had once resolved to lay your case before his majesty, it must evidently appear, that the measures you have since pursued were not only unnecessary, but, in the present exigency of affairs, dangerous to the colony.

I still entertain so good an opinion of the house in general, that I am willing to impute these proceedings to error, and shall, in my representations of them to his majesty, place them in the properest light, to prevent, as far as in my power, any unfavourable misconceptions of the people committed to my care, and do that justice which is required at my hands to the many who have the real interest of the country at heart, and who have wished to see fairer prospects of advantage derived to the community from

from your sessions, than the conclusion of it seems to promise.—I do now, in his majesty's name, dissolve this assembly; and this assembly is hereby dissolved accordingly.

H. MOORE.

It is expected that writs will very soon be issued for the election of members for a new assembly, and it is not doubted but the same members who have in a capital instance acted so highly to the satisfaction of their constituents, and made such an honourable exit, will be re-elected.

Extracts from the Votes of the House of Representatives in New-York.

Die Saturni, 31st December, 1768.

THE house (according to order) resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of, and draw up proper and constitutional resolves, asserting the rights and privileges of his majesty's subjects within this colony, which they conceive have been greatly abridged and infringed, by several acts passed by the last parliament of Great Britain: after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Kissam, (Col. Philips being absent with leave) reported from the said committee, that they had come to the following resolutions, viz.

As it is not only the common birth-right of all his majesty's subjects, but it is also essential to the preservation of the peace, strength, and prosperity of the British empire, that an exact equality of constitutional rights, among all his majesty's subjects in the several parts of the empire, be uniformly and invariably maintained and supported; and as it would be inconsistent with the constitutional rights of his majesty's subjects in Great Britain, to tax them, either in person or estate, without the consent of their representatives in parliament assembled: it is therefore

Resolved, *nemine contradicente*, That it is the opinion of this committee, that no tax, under any name or denomination, or on any pretence, or for any purpose whatsoever, can, or ought to be imposed or levied upon the persons, estates, or property of his majesty's good subjects within this colony, but of their free gift, by their representatives lawfully convened in general assembly.

Resolved, *nemine contradicente*, That it is the opinion of this committee, that

Feb. 1769.

as his most gracious majesty is the common father of all his good subjects dispersed throughout the various parts of the British empire; and as the commons of Great Britain, in parliament assembled, do enjoy a constitutional right of humbly petitioning his majesty, as the common father of his people there, for constitutional benefits and the redress of grievances; the representatives of this colony, in general assembly convened, lawfully may, and ought to exercise the same constitutional right, when, and as often as to them shall seem meet.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that this colony lawfully and constitutionally has and enjoys an internal legislature of its own, in which the crown and the people of this colony are constitutionally represented; and the power and authority of the said legislature cannot lawfully or constitutionally be suspended, abridged, abrogated, or annulled by any power, authority, or prerogative whatsoever, the prerogative of the crown ordinarily exercised for prorogations and dissolutions only excepted.

Resolved, *nemine contradicente*, That it is the opinion of this committee, that this house has an undoubted right to correspond and consult with any of the neighbouring colonies, or with any other of his majesty's subjects out of this colony, or belonging to any part of his majesty's realm or dominions, either individually or collectively, on any matter, subject or thing whatsoever, whereby they shall conceive the rights, liberties, interests or privileges of this house, or of its constituents, are or may be affected.

Ordered, That a committee be appointed to correspond with the agent of this colony at the court of Great Britain during the recess of this house, and be authorized to correspond and consult during such recess with any other his majesty's subjects out of this colony, or belonging to other parts of his majesty's realm or dominions, either individually or collectively on any matter, subject or thing whatsoever, whereby the rights, interests or privileges of this house, or its constituents, are or may be affected.

Ordered, That the members for the city and county of New York, and those of Richmond and King's counties, together with such other members as re-

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side

side in the city of New York, be a committee for this purpose; that every member of this house who shall attend have a vote; that the said committee shall not transmit out of this colony any letter, or other writ-

ings, until the same shall be signed by a majority thereof; and that they report all their transactions at every next subsequent meeting of this house.

AN IMPARTIAL REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.

OBSERVATIONS on a late State of the Nation. 4to. 3s. 6d. Doddsley.

This is a masterly performance, and is supposed to be written by a celebrated orator, in answer to a melancholy picture of our present situation, which was some time ago attributed to the pencil of a famous financier.

The tendency of *The present State of the Nation*, the author of the *Observations* tells us, is to hold forth Lord Bute as the best minister, and Lord La Despencer and Mr. George Grenville, as the ablest managers of the public revenue that have appeared since the commencement of the present reign.

Such (says the observer) is the author's scheme. Whether it will answer his purpose, I know not. But surely that purpose ought to be a wonderfully good one to warrant the methods he has taken to compass it. If the facts and reasonings in this piece are admitted, it is all over with us. The continuance of our tranquillity depends upon the compassion of our rivals. Unable to secure to ourselves the advantages of peace, we are at the same time utterly unfit for war. It is impossible, if this state of things is credited abroad, that we can have an alliance; all nations will fly from so dangerous a connection, lest, instead of being partakers of our strength, they should only become sharers in our ruin. If it is believed at home, all that firmness of mind, and dignified national courage, which used to be the great support of this isle against the powers of the world, must melt away, and fail within us.

In such a state of things can it be amiss, if I aim at holding out some comfort to the nation; another sort of comfort indeed, than that which this writer provides for it; a comfort, not from its physician, but from its constitution; if I attempt to shew that all the arguments upon which he founds the decay of that constitution, and the necessity of that physician, are vain and frivolous? I will follow the author closely in his own long career, through the war, the peace, the finances, our trade, and our foreign politics: not for the sake of the particular measures, which he discusses; that can be of no use; they are all decided; their good is all enjoyed, or their evil incurred: but for the sake of the principles of war, peace, trade, and finances. These principles are of infinite moment. They must come again

and again under consideration; and it imports the public, of all things, that those of its ministers be enlarged, and just, and well confirmed upon all these subjects. What notions this author entertains, we shall see presently; notions in my opinion very irrational, and extremely dangerous; and which, if they should crawl from pamphlet into council, and be realized from private speculation into national measures, cannot fail of hastening and completing our ruin.

This author, after having paid his compliment to the shewy appearances of the late war, in our favour, is in the utmost haste to tell you that these appearances were *fallacious*, that they were no more than an *imposition*.—I fear I must trouble the reader with a long quotation, in order to set before him the more clearly this author's peculiar way of conceiving and reasoning:

"Happily (the K.) was then advised by ministers, who did not suffer themselves to be dazzled by the glare of brilliant appearances; but, knowing them to be *fallacious*, they wisely resolved to profit of their splendour before our enemies should also *discover the imposition*.—The increase in the exports was found to have been occasioned chiefly by the demand of *our own fleets and armies*, and, instead of bringing wealth to the nation, were to be paid for by oppressive taxes upon the people of England. While the British seamen were consuming on board our men of war and privateers, foreign ships and foreign seamen were employed in the transportation of our merchandize; and the carrying trade, so great a source of wealth and marine, was *entirely ingrossed by the neutral nations*. The number of British ships annually arriving in our ports was reduced to 1756 sail, containing 92,559 tons, on a medium of the six years war, compared with the six years of peace preceding it.—The conquest of the Havannah had, indeed, stopped the remittance of specie from Mexico to Spain; but it had not enabled England to seize it: on the contrary, our merchants suffered by the detention of the galleons, as their *correspondents in Spain were disabled from paying them for their goods sent to America*. The loss of the trade to Old Spain was a farther bar to an *influx of specie*; and the attempt upon Portugal had not only deprived us of an import of bullion from thence, but the payment of our troops employed in its defence was a *fracture*

drain opened for the diminution of our circulating specie.—The high premiums given for new loans had sunk the price of the old stock near a third of its original value, so that the purchasers had an obligation from the state to repay them with an addition of thirty three per cent. to their capital. Every new loan required new taxes to be imposed; new taxes must add to the price of our manufactures, and lessen their consumption among foreigners. The decay of our trade must necessarily occasion a decrease of the public revenue; and a deficiency of our fund must either be made by fresh taxes, which would only add to the calamity, or our national credit must be destroyed by shewing the public creditors the inability of the nation to repay them their principal money.—Bounties had already been given for recruits which exceeded the year's wages of the plowman and reaper; and as these were exhausted, and husbandry stood still for want of hands, the manufacturers were next to be tempted to quit the anvil and the loom by higher offers.—France, bankrupt France, had no such calamities impending over her; her distresses were great, but they were immediate and temporary; her want of credit preserved her from a great increase of debt, and the loss of her ultra-marine dominions lessened her expences. Her colonies had, indeed, put themselves into the hands of the English; but the property of her subjects had been preserved by capitulations, and a way opened for making her those remittances, which the war had before suspended, with as much security as in time of peace.—Her armies in Germany had been hitherto prevented from seizing upon Hanover; but they continued to encamp on the same ground on which the first battle was fought; and, as it must ever happen from the policy of that government, the lost troops she sent into the field were always found to be the best, and her frequent losses only served to fill her regiments with better soldiers. The conquest of Hanover became therefore every campaign more probable. It is to be noted, that the French troops received subsistence only, for the last three years of the war; and that although large arrears were due to them at its conclusion, the charge was the less during its continuance *.

If any one be willing to see to how much greater lengths the author carries these ideas, he will recur to the book. This is sufficient for a specimen of his manner of thinking. I believe one reflection uniformly intrudes itself upon every reader of these paragraphs. For what purpose in any cause shall we hereafter contend with France? Can we ever flatter ourselves that we shall wage a more successful war? If, on our part, in a war the most prosperous we ever carried on, by sea and by land, and in every part of the globe, attended with the unparalleled circumstance of an immense increase of trade and augmentation of revenue; if a continued series of disappoint-

ments, disgraces, and defeats, followed by public bankruptcy on the part of France; if all these still leave her a gainer on the whole balance, will it not be downright phrenzy in us ever to look her in the face again, or to contend with her any, even the most essential points, since victory and defeat, though by different ways, equally conduct us to our ruin? Subjection to France without a struggle will indeed be less for our honour, but on every principle of our author it must be more for our advantage. According to his representation of things, the question is only concerning the most easy fall. France had not discovered, our statesman tells us, at the end of that war the triumphs of defeat, and the resources which are derived from bankruptcy. For my poor part, I do not altogether wonder at their blindness. But the English ministers saw further. Our author has at length let foreigners also into the secret, and made them altogether as wise as ourselves. It is their own fault if (*vulgato imperii arcano*) they are imposed upon any longer. They now are apprized of the sentiments which the great candidate for the government of this great empire entertains; and they will act accordingly. They are taught our weakness and their own advantages.

He tells the world, that if France carries on the war against us in Germany, every loss she sustains contributes to the achievement of her conquest. If her armies are three years unpaid, she is the less exhausted by expence. If her troops are cut to pieces, they will by her policy (and a wonderful policy it is) be improved, and will be supplied with much better men. If the war be carried on in the colonies, he tells them that the loss of her ultramarine dominions lessens her expences, and encreases her remittances:

Per damna, per cedes, ab ipso

Ducit opes animamque ferro.

If so, what is it we can do to hurt her?—It will be all an imposition, all fallacious. Why the result must be—*Occidit, occidit spes omnis & fortuna nostri nominis*

The only way which the author's principles leave for our escape, is to reverse our condition into that of France, and to take her losing cards into our hands. But, though his principles drive him to it, his politicks will not suffer him to walk on this ground. Talking at our ease and of other countries, we may bear to be diverted with such speculations; but in England we shall never be taught to look upon the annihilation of our trade, the ruin of our credit, the defeat of our armies, and the loss of our ultramarine dominions (whatever the author may think of them), to be the high road to prosperity and greatness.

The reader does not, I hope, imagine that I mean seriously to set about the refutation of these uningenious paradoxes and reveries without imagination. I state them only

that we may discern a little in the questions of war and peace, the most weighty of all questions, what is the wisdom of those men who are held out to us as the only hope of an expiring nation. The present ministry is indeed of a strange character: at once indolent and distracted. But if a ministerial system should be formed actuated by such maxims as are avowed in this piece, the vices of the present ministry would become their virtues; their indolence would be the greatest of all public benefits, and a distraction that entirely defeated every one of their schemes would be our only security from destruction.

To have stated these reasonings is enough, I presume, to do their business. But they are accompanied with facts and records, which may seem of a little more weight. I trust however that the facts of this author will be as far from bearing the touchstone, as his arguments. On a little inquiry, they will be found as great an imposition as the successes they are meant to depreciate; for they are all either false or fallaciously applied; or not in the least to the purpose for which they are produced.

First the author, in order to support his favourite paradox, that our possession of the French colonies was of no detriment to France, has thought proper to inform us that "they put themselves into the hands of the English." He uses this same assertion, in nearly the same words, in another place; "Her colonies had put themselves into our hands." Now, in justice not only to fact and common sense, but to the incomparable valour and perseverance of our military and naval forces, thus unhandsonely traduced, I must tell this author, that the French colonies did not "put themselves into the hands of the English." They were compelled to submit; they were subdued by dint of English valour. Will the five years war carried on in Canada, in which fell one of the principal hopes of this nation, and all the battles lost and gained during that anxious period, convince this author of his mistake? Let him inquire of Sir Jeffery Amherst, under whose conduct that war was carried on; of Sir Charles Saunders, whose steadiness and presence of mind saved our fleet, and were so eminently serviceable in the whole course of the siege of Quebec; of General Monkton, who was shot through the body there, whether France "put her colonies into the hands of the English?"

The observer after this proceeds in the most nervous chain of argument to refute the representation of *the Present State*, and it is the reader's misfortune, as well as ours, that the narrow limits of a Magazine will not allow us to be more copious in an extract from so capital a performance.

11. *An Essay on the Natural History of Guiana in South America*, &c. 8vo. 3s. Becket.

This book is the work of Mr. Bancroft, and seems equally distinguished by its good

sense and modesty—natural history is perhaps the most pleasing of all studies, because of all studies it furnishes the mind with the greatest variety, and is no less entertaining than it is necessary—in the present article the reader cannot fail of receiving both pleasure and profit; for this reason we recommend it to the perusal of our readers, and as they may possibly wish to see a specimen of the author's manner, we shall select the following account of religion among the tribes of Dutch Guiana.

"The religious sentiments of all the known tribes in Dutch Guiana are nearly similar. They all firmly believe the existence of one supreme God, the author of all nature. But the foundation of this belief depends not on contemplating the effects of that wisdom and power, which has disposed the innumerable orbs of the universe with such harmony, that millions of worlds revolve round millions without impediment to each other; nor on the order, beauty, and regularity which is apparent in every part of this our material system; but on the deformities and convulsions of nature, which, to a philosopher, tend to create scepticism and infidelity. The Indian, however, sees unquestionable evidences of a Deity in earth-quakes, prodigies, thunder-storms, and tempests.

The principal attribute with which these tribes endow the Deity is benevolence; and though they impute the good, yet they attribute none of the ills of life to him. Good and evil they think so essentially different, so incompatible with each other, that they can never flow from the same source; and have therefore instituted an order of subordinate malevolent beings, corresponding to our commonly received ideas of devils, who delight in, and are permitted to inflict, miseries on mankind. To them are attributed all the misfortunes and afflictions of life. Death, diseases, wounds, bruises and all the unlucky accidents of life, are supposed to result immediately from the malign influence of these beings, who are called Yowahoo's by the Indians, who think that they are constantly employed in concerting measures for afflicting them. To these Yowahoo's, therefore, they direct their supplications, and in affliction use various endeavours to avert, or appease, their malevolence; while the adoration of the supreme Deity is intirely neglected.

In almost every family there is a person consecrated to this service, who unites in himself the sacerdotal and medical characters. These are called Peii's or Symmeties, and are believed, by the laity, to have a particular influence with these Yowahoo's, not only for averting their displeasure from particular objects, but in drawing down their vengeance upon such persons as they please: a belief, which these Peii's incessantly cultivate, from self-interested principles which have ever been found inherent in all orders of men, whether in a state of nature or of civil-
ization.

lization. When, therefore, a person is sick, or wounded, application is immediately made to a Symmetie, who at night visits his patient, with all the implements necessary to exercise his several functions. Of these the principal one is a large calabash, freed from its seed and internal spongy substance, in which there is a variety of small circular, as well as of long, narrow holes, made in different parts of the shell, which is likewise painted with various colours. Within the shell are put several small white stones, which are a species of agates, and on this account are held in superstitious veneration by the laity among the Indians, who durst not even touch them; to these are added a great number of small pea-like seeds, variegated with black and yellow spots, which, as is commonly believed by the Indians, will occasion the teeth to fall out if they are chewed. A long round piece of wood is then run through the middle of the shell, from end to end, by means of two holes properly made, so that each end of the stick extends about a foot beyond the calabash; the largest end affords a handle, and the other is ornamented with a long string of beautiful feathers, of various colours, wound on the stick in spiral circles.

With this magical shell the Peii begins his nocturnal exorcism, about ten o'clock in the evening, having first darkened the room, and made every one quit it except his patient; he then rattles his shell, by turning it slowly, in a circular motion, at the same time singing a supplication to the Yowahoo, which, as well as the motion of the shell, is incessantly repeated until midnight, when the Peii pretends to have an interview with the Yowahoo; and at that time two apparently distinct voices may be always overheard, by any person who has the curiosity to listen, unless it happens to rain at that time, when the Peii immediately postpones his incantation to the next evening. What passes at these interviews is unintelligible even to the Indian laity themselves; but the Peii makes a report conformable to his conjectures concerning the event of his patient's disorder; though usually in an ambiguous or doubtful style.

There are many of the white inhabitants, who have long resided in this colony, that believe the reality of these interviews; nor will they be persuaded that the voice, which is attributed to the Yowahoo, and which seems to come from the woods, can possibly be made by the Peii.

This ceremony has some analogy to the *awwaws* of the North American Indians; and indeed all the different tribes on the continent pretend to an intercourse with evil spirits; but the Peii's carry their dissimulation so far, that they act the farce on themselves when they are disordered; a practice, which has not a little contributed to overthrow all doubts of the sincerity of their pretensions.

These exorcisms are usually repeated every night, during the increase of the patient's indisposition; but after a favourable change, or crisis, has happened to the disease, the Peii pretends to extract the cause of the disorder, by sucking the part which has been most painful, or most affected, and then pulls out of his mouth either fish-bones, thorns, snakes teeth or some such substance, which he has before concealed therein, but which he pretends were maliciously conveyed into the affected part by the Yowahoo. The patient then imagines himself cured, and the influence of imagination not a little accelerates his recovery. During this time, however, they do not neglect the use of those few remedies, whose properties have been discovered rather by chance than design, and which they have observed to produce good effects in cases apparently similar, without knowing, or pretending to know, the manner of their operation. And it is from this simple origin, that the science of medicine, divested from its modern improvements, derived its existence. "*Diligentes homines hæc nectasse, quæ plerumque melius responderent; deinde ægrotantibus ea præcipere, capisse; sic medicinam ortam: subinde aliorum salute, aliorum interitu, perniciose discernentem a salutaribus **." But if the combined power of exorcism and medicine is insufficient to preserve life, the Peii attributes the patient's death either to the implacable inveteracy of the Yowahoo, or to the influence of some other Peii, whom the patient has unhappily made his enemy, and who has counteracted all his endeavours for his recovery. After the patient's death, the calabash, which has been unsuccessfully used, is buried, and a new one made to supply its place.

The order of Peii's is hereditary, and is conferred only on the eldest son of a Peii, who is initiated into the mysteries of his Peiiship with much private, but superstitious ceremony, continued for several weeks; and, among other whimsical ceremonies practised on this occasion, he is dosed with the juice of tobacco, till it no longer operates as an emetic: tobacco being esteemed a sacred plant among all the Aborigines of America.

The day after the Indian's death, he is buried naked, by an assemblage of his relations, friends, and acquaintance, who, when the ceremony is over, drown their sorrow in a drunken feast, in which their piworree is freely dispensed; this, with another drink, which is but little different, and is called *Beltera*, being the only fermented liquors known to these Indians before the Europeans transplanted themselves hither. These occasions present a ludicrous spectacle of crying, singing, riot, and drunkenness; the old women are particularly noisy and petulant, and distinguish themselves by singing

singing loud songs in praise of the person deceased; and the whole is a confused scene of mirth and sorrow, ridiculously combined in the same object. After the body has lain in the earth for several months, and the flesh is supposed to be perfectly rotten, the grave is opened, and the bones taken out and distributed among the relations, on which occasion the same ludicrous scene of riot and sorrow is again re-acted."

III. *Universal Restitution farther defended; being a Supplement to the Book entitled Universal Restitution, a Scripture doctrine.* 8vo. 2s. Dootley.

This pamphlet is calculated only for readers of very considerable erudition, to whom we doubt not of its proving an agreeable performance.

IV. *A Letter to the Members of Great Britain and the West India Planters, recommending an increase on Freight of Sugars, &c. from Jamaica particularly, either by mutual Consent or Law.* 8vo. 1s. Griffin.

This pamphlet, which is made up of three letters on commercial subjects from the Public Ledger, may be very useful to many merchants, especially to those who have a property in ships.

V. *The National Debt no National Grievance.* 2s. 8vo. Wilkie.

There is something very whimsical, yet something very sensible in this writer, and the following observations are well worth the attention of the public.

"In our enquiry into the state of public credit, and the nature of the national debt, we have found, that the greatest part of this debt has been contracted on this express condition, that the principal or capital is not *demandable*—perhaps we shall now discover that all our schemes and projects for paying it off; and all our clamours for lessening it, are totally useless, and highly impolitic—but we have observed also, that what gave Great Britain the command of all the unemployed money in Europe, at a crisis when she most wanted it, was, the punctual, regular payment of the perpetual, annual interest on the *undemandable principle or capital*; and that France failing in this, lost her credit with her own subjects, and with foreign nations.—I venture to affirm then, that we have no business to trouble our heads about redeeming or paying off the national debt.—Here methinks I see some able financier close this little work, and pass a sentence of hasty condemnation on the whole;—there were some good things here and there; crude, indigested thoughts, but well meant; he appears to be honest—what a pity he should turn out a madman!—Patience, gentlemen, I hope, for the honour of your country, I am not the first *couardi* to whom you have given a full hearing; let us resume the subject.—

I have a very simple proposition humbly

to offer to your consideration.—If a merchant finds himself possessed of a surplus of 20,000*l.*, which he absolutely cannot employ in trade, and from want of judgment, or other reasons, does not choose to purchase land, or to lend this large sum on private security—what is he to do with it?—In the language of my last quoted author, "it regorges in his hands, and is a capital of use only by the interest it will bear." If he sees it in the same light, he will vest it in the funds—throw it into the grand whirlpool—the national debt.—Now it happens, that a German residing at Vienna has a property in this debt, an *undemandable capital* of 20,000*l.*, which he orders his agent to sell, and the merchant purchases it—this operation thus performed, I am really so silly as to think, that it is the same thing to this German, by whom his capital is refunded, by the government, or by the merchant; and I see it in the same point of view with respect to the like transactions between the subjects of this kingdom—further, the merchant is a voluntary purchaser, and he purchases at a price often bearing a near, if not an exact proportion to the real value of money—and this very proposition leads to another already mentioned—that supposing the national debt actually paid off, money would regorge in the hands of an infinite number of people, as in the case of the merchant before us, and government must either take it again, or run the risk of losing the money, and the subjects, or at least the former, which would make to itself wings, and fly to foreign shores, to propagate its specie, by means of good interest.

I therefore own my weakness, I cannot possibly get over the idea—though I have kept it to myself hitherto, and have often attempted to stifle it—that this operation answers all the purposes of a payment of the national debt, that foreigners or your own subjects can or ought to expect of you; and that considering the situation of your finances forty years back, and the probable situation of them for forty years to come, owing to your extensive commercial connections, and the necessary credit and influence you must support with the powers of Europe; all other payment of the national debt is a misapplication of the public revenue;—all we have to do is, to keep up the market in the same free and open manner as ever, and as near to the real value of money as possible; and punctually to pay, when due, the *demandable perpetual annuity*."

VI. *Wits last Stake, a Farce of one Act, as it is performed at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane.* By Thomas King. 8vo. Becket.

The hint of this very entertaining little piece is taken from the French of *Reignante*, and if it gives as much pleasure in the closet as in the theatre, the author will have much to boast of than many of his contemporaries.

VII. *Tales translated from the Persian of Isnatulla, of Delhi, in 2 vol. 12mo. 5s. Beckers.*

These tales are translated by Mr. Dow, the author of *Zingis*, who informs us in his preface, that the many attempts made in Europe to imitate the Eastern manner of writing, by men totally unacquainted with the literature of Asia, induced him to present the public with a genuine specimen of oriental composition, as near as the very different idioms of the English and Persian languages would allow—had he made the diction consonant to his own ideas of propriety and elegance, the characteristical manner of the original, he tells us, would probably, have evaporated in his hands—he therefore chose rather to shew what the oriental style really is, than to substitute a nothing of his own in its place.

Mr. Dow, likewise acquaints the reader, that he fixed upon his author more from accident than design—Isnatulla was put into his hands when he was learning the Persian, rather on account of his metaphorical expressions and variety of diction, than for his reputation as a writer; the grave Mahomedans of India, says the translator, think him too free in his expressions in some of the tales, and indeed it is but too probable that the English reader will be of the same opinion, notwithstanding the care which Mr. Dow has taken to preserve the laws of decency in the English.

As Mr. Dow candidly acknowledges that the principal merit of these tales consists in the novelty of their expression, and that he translated them chiefly to give the English an idea of the Eastern language, we shall only present the reader with a short specimen of the Asiatic manner, which we give in a letter from the king of Hindostan to the emperor of Cathay, soliciting a marriage between the daughter of that prince and his own son.

CHAP. II.

The Letter of the King of Hindostan to the Emperor of Cathay.

AFTER extolling the glories and praise of the Almighty, professing our thankfulness and sincere acknowledgments to the creator of heaven and earth, the page of whose infinite perfection the pen of rhetoric can only blot; and after admiring the bright jewels of wisdom that adorn the sleeve of the holy prophet*, we present this odoriferous nosegay of friendship and amity, this quintessence of concord and politeness, to the king of a happy world, bright semblance of Afredeen, Kei Chuseo†, of virtuous aspect, ornaments of the throne of empire,

* *Mahammed.*

disposers of scepters, and bestowers of crowns, of the society of wisdom, the spear of conquest, superscription of the records of fame, and great seal of the mandates of justice; whose magnificence and glory beam from flag to star, whose fortune rises terrible in the fields of blood; the world's asylum, the choicest plant of paradise, and creation's most precious gem.

Though, contrary to the custom of the worshippers of greatness, we have neglected, for some time, to keep the chain of intercourse in agitation, or, with the pencil of expression, to retouch the bright features of our antient friendship, yet in the way of contemplative devotion we have not been forgetful of the object of our esteem and veneration.

But since our business is with the world, the superficial judges of external objects, it hath now pleased our sublime will to gratify our longing desire, as well as their admiration, with the public testimonial of the communication and concordance subsisting between our illustrious crowns.

It is therefore our earnest desire that the odoriferous tree of friendship may blossom by the warmth of complaisance, and be productive of the fruit of delight; that souls, the receptacles of greatness, may, in public as in private, be intimately connected and indissolubly tied together, such as the investigators of substantial truth, and explorers of essential reason, have experienced in full purity, and honoured with the name of friendship. Thus shall the edifice of our glory be steadfast as the mountains, and the united streams of our royal blood roll through the regions of posterity to the end of revolving time.

For this auspicious purpose we have recommended the chosen of our household, the cabinet of our confidence, and the treasury of our trust, who, from infancy to manhood, in the shade of our royal bounty, hath obtained nurture and education for the service of your majesty, the true touchstone of merit, to proceed in a happy hour, that the particulars of our inclination may be more fully explained, and the flower of our friendship find cultivation from the power of his eloquent tongue.

We therefore hope that our confidence in him reposed will be admitted into the ears of favour, and approved in the judicature of the mind, so that the hands of our virgin embassy may be painted with the crimson of consent‡, not doubting but the mirrors of our minds will reflect on each other, in future, the object of pleasure and truth. It has, by

† *Famous kings of Persia.*

‡ *When virgins are betrothed in the East, their faces and fingers are dyed of a crimson colour, with an herb called binna.*

the

the planters of the rosary of science, been invariably maintained, that never, from the pencil of nature, on the leaves of creation, a fairer picture than friendship took form; and that of every happiness in the power of our capacity, the unity of souls exalts the most.

When an example of this practice shall arise from the chosen of God, who, next to the prophets of truth, are exalted above the posterity of Adam, the sun of benevolence shall dispel the clouds of discord, and the beams of beneficence be universally poured abroad.—But should any prolixity of ours, a vagrant from the ways of truth, or unadorned with the flowers of eloquence, appear at first ostentatious, and seem productive of discord, we are fully assured that your majesty will, with that mature judgment which is peculiar to your mind, weigh our friendly intentions, and investigate them with the eyes of truth.

It may have reached the ears of the admitted into your royal presence, that a certain prince on our frontiers, in the days of his prosperity, kept the foot of obedience within the limits of our commands, and sat like a point in the circle of our decrees: but our paternal indulgence gave wings to the pride of his mind. He advanced the standard of rebellion against our kingdoms, and cruelty, oppression, and death attended the motion of his armies, till we, who claim the title of the protector of the world by the providence of God, gave the reins to the steed of war, and covered the earth with hosts, whose standards wave in the gales of victory: then his people fell before us, like those fair harvests which he himself had trodden down with the foot of devastation; for certain it is, that the arrows of ambition will always rebound from the sun of royalty upon the head of those who bend the rebellious bow.

We, who protect with such lustre our throne, are very desirous, that you who enlighten the forehead of fortune, will permit the streams of our life to be united for the benefit of posterity and our own joy. We hope soon to rejoice in the happy dews,—and let the accounts of the establishment of justice, the eradication of rebellion, the extinction of the flames of war, the institution of wise laws, which are the foes of vice, the exaltation of the true faith, the loud voice of the trumpet of victory, and the cultivation of the garden of peace, which is the true glory of kings,—at the same time gladden the ears of a friend."

VIII. *Amintor and Teresa*, 1 vol. 12mo. Owen.

In an advertisement prefixed to this little book, we are informed, that Amintor and Teresa were first introduced in the history of Almira, published several years ago, and an

imagination that a farther account of them would be agreeable to the favourers of Almira, is the reason of giving the present article to the world.—It is written on the side of virtue, which is no little recommendation of it, and the nature of the story will be conceived from the following lines at the end of the author's advertisement.

By their deep story thinking youth shall find

What dire events distress the lover's mind.
That vengeance shall at length the vile destroy

And justice crown the virtuous brow with

IX. *An Ode to the Memory of his Grace the late Duke of Newcastle*. By Thomas Gibbons, D. D. 4to. 6d. Buckland.

There is gratitude in this ode, if there is not much poetry, and though we cannot pay any extraordinary compliment to the author, we are inclined to think very favourably of the man.

X. *An Ode on the present Period of Time, with a Letter addressed to the Right Hon. Geo. Grenville*. 4to. 6s. Almon.

This is a dull panegyric on the right honourable personage to whom it is addressed, and a dull invective against the heads of the opposite interests.

XI. *The Conquest of Quebec*. A Poem by Middleton Howard of Wadham College, Oxford. 4to. 12 pages. Fletcher.

This poem gained the chancellor's prize at Oxford, which was offered for the best English verses on the subject, by such members of the university as had not exceeded four years from their matriculation—there is something easy as well as spirited in the versification, and we shall not be surpriz'd to see Mr. Howard in time a poet of more than middling reputation.

XII. *Thoughts on the Origin and Nature of Government, occasioned by the late Disputes between Great Britain and her American Colonies*. 8vo. 6s. Becket.

This author is more of a philosopher than a politician, and answers many things which may be right enough in theory, but which we think rather impossible to be introduced into practice.

XIII. *The Grave and the Clown*. A ludicrous Tale on the Times. 1s. 4to. Nicol.

If the present times have not a more masterly hand to correct them, they are indeed in a miserable situation.

XIV. *The Art of living in London*. Poem in two Cantos. 2s. Kearsley.

Gay's Trivia seems to give birth to this performance; and we think the author has not only shewn himself well acquainted with the economical methods of living in London, but tolerably conversant with the principles of an easy versification.

One summer's eve, as Nancy fair, Sat spinning in the
shade, While soar-ing sky-larks shook the air, In
war-blings o'er her head, In tender coo's the
pidgeons woo'd, Love's im-pulse all must feel, She
sung but still her work pursu'd And turn'd her spin-ning
wheel, And turn'd her spin-ning wheel.

II.

While thus I work with rock and reel,
So life by time is spun,
As runs round my spinning wheel,
The world turns up and down,
From rich to day, to morrow low,
While I no changes feel,
I get my bread, by sweat of brow,
Add turn my spinning wheel.

III.

Let me let men and women too,
This homely lesson learn,
Mind what other people do,
But eat the bread they earn.

If none were fed (were that to me)
But what deserv'd a meal,
Some ladies then as well as me,
Must turn the spinning wheel.

IV.

The rural toast with sweetest tone,
Thus sung her whistling strain,
When o'er the lawn limped Gammer Joan,
And brought home Nancy's swain;
Come cry's the dame, Nance here's thy spouse,
Away throw rock and reel:
Blith Nanny with the bonny news,
O'er set her spinning wheel.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

A FAMILIAR EPISTLE to a FRIEND,

With the Head of Harpocrates (the God of Silence amongst the Egyptians) in a ring.

FROM C rnh-ll, where the sons of wealth
Grow rich by traffic and by stealth
I come, Harpocrates my name;
In Egypt of no little fame!
Whose sons convinc'd, when Folly hung
Impatient on the babler's tongue,
How much repose to all 'twould yield,
If, by my power, his lips were sealed,
My consecrated image rear'd,
And I became a God rever'd,
Where many an age preserv'd my reign,
A foe to Her and all her train.
At length, a mummy hunting lord,
Whose head Virtù and dullness stor'd,
Who left his country to explore
The trifles of each foreign shore,
Brought me, with other wrecks of time,
To this all variable clime!
Long in his cabinet I lay,
Secluded from the face of day;
For tho' he'd travell'd far and wide
To gratify his curious pride;
Had been in Egypt, Greece, and Rome,
And brought a heap of trump'ry home;
It surely must provoke your laughter,
He scarcely ever saw them after.
At length, one night replete with evil,
The dice together with the devil,
Join'd issue with the sons of fraud,
And brought me once again abroad,
The large estate, a father's care,
Bequeath'd to an ungracious heir,
The hand of usury had seiz'd,
And most unmercifully squeez'd:
From thence no succours could arise,
No pleasing hope of new supplies,
Yet debts of honor all must pay,
Or they again can never play.
Many and artful were the ways
His lordship try'd the cash to raise;
At first, he claim'd the promis'd place
He earn'd by pimping for his grace:
But, who misfortunes can resist!
He and his party were dismiss'd.
Then to the next in pow'r apply'd,
So mean his soul, so fall'n his pride!
But, as they did not want his aid,
In vain was each concession made.
When finding all expedients fail,
At last he fix'd on—what? A sale.
To Langford straight, a message sent
To signify his full intent;
Who came, his orders to obey,
Bowing and smirking all the way.
A catalogue was quickly made,
Prefac'd with pomp and much parade;
Of urns, from Herculaneum brought
(In fact not worth a single groat)

Of headless trunk and noseless bust,
Tarnish'd by artificial rust;
Of medals brought from Rome and Greece,
Who know to pluck your English geese,
Fragments of pyramids from Egypt,
Fossils and shells long time in sea dipt,
With each exotic by the score
Which would a volume fill and more.
Some moderns too, by Langford's art,
Made, of the catalogue a part.

The public prints announc'd the day,
When hundreds came who could not pay;
But yet they needs must come to shew
Their veneration for Virtù.

The Seasons by Leticia Br—nd—n
Were bought her cabinet to stand on;
When he, who languish'd to be blest,
Thus artfully the fair address'd,
"The Spring, when all its beauties rise,
I see depicted in your eyes;
See Summer, in its gayest pride,
Attendant ever on your side;
Rich Autumn in your bosom-see,
And Winter in your chastity;
Therefore from these prevailing reasons
You surely cannot want the Seasons."
She listen'd to the pleasing tale,
Of which he did himself avail.
The modern bards, as yet whose rhyme,
Is not with value stamp'd by time,
Were indiscriminately sold
For nothing, as they were not old.

For Clio, the historic muse,
Two authors bid with equal views;
The one in female vestments clad,
The other wrap'd around with plad;
Long they contended for the field,
Too headstrong both and proud to yield;
At length exclaim'd the bonny Scot,
Suppose, fair lass! we share the lot?
When lo! a hollow sound was heard,
And bursting from the floor appear'd,
A rev'rend form, with aspect bland,
Fair Truth and Candour in his hand,
Around whose honour'd brow was seen
The laurel ever fresh and green.

"How long, began the Rev'rend Sage,
O Sm—l—t, shall thy partial page,
Presumptuously my peace invade,
And draw me from Elysium's shade:
How long shall Clio! honour'd name!
By whom I reach'd immortal fame,
To prejudice and passion bend
To serve a hot-brain'd woman's end."

The animated muse return'd,
"Long have I with resentment burn'd,
Still hoping some propitious hour,
Would free me from tyrannic pow'r:
'Tis come! my soul with rapture warm'd
Ravin, O! take me to thy arms.
The floor receiv'd them unadmonish'd,
And left the bidders all astonish'd.

When Phaeton, whose thirst of fame,
Had nearly set the world on flame,
Was by an able statesman bought
Whose soul with rectitude was fraught;
'Twas wonder'd, he, so fond of truth!
Should buy a headstrong brainless youth:
Said he, I buy him to rebuke
The conduct of a certain duke;
And, 'midst the universal stare,
Sent him post haste to Grosvenor Square.

A Diomed, who slyly bore
From Troy's ill-fated walls of yore
The sacred pledge of freedom giv'n
To her by all indulgent heav'n,
Was by an earl of Northern race
Purchas'd his cabinet to grace;
At which a patriot, high inflam'd,
Indignantly and loud exclaim'd;
"No wonder he who basely plan'd
The fall of freedom in this land,
Should, with exulted soul
Buy him who Troy's palladium stole.

[The rest in our next.]

PROLOGUE,

To the New Comedy of the School for Rakes.

Written by a FRIEND,

Spoken by Mr. KING.

THE scribbling gentry ever frank and free,
To sweep the stage with prologues, fix
on me.

A female representative I come,
And with a Prologue, which I call a broom,
To brush the critic cobwebs from the room.
Critics, like spiders, into corners creep,
And at new plays their bloody revels keep;
With some small venom, close in ambush lie,
Ready to seize the poor dramatic fly:
The weak and heedless soon become their
prey;
But the strong Blue Bottle will force its
way, [day.]
Clean well its wings, and hum, another
Unknown to nature's laws, we've here one
evil,

For flies turn'd spiders, play the very devil!
But why chuse me, to fill a woman's place?
Have I about me any female grace,
Sweetness of smile, or lily-dimpled face?
Whate'er I have, I'll try my winning ways,
Low'ring my voice, and rising from my stays;
Warm with anxiety, this hat, my fan,
I'm now an auth'ress, and no longer man.
The ladies, I am sure, my brat will spare,
For I'm not young, nor am I over fair;
Assemblies, balls, deck'd out, I ne'er ap-
pear at,
My husband is the only man I leer at,
Ye beaux, whose minds are flimsy as your
shapes
Who scorn all writing, as the fox the grapes;
Let not a woman's faults ill humours breed,
Own my failings—I both write, and read.

[Cries.

Sit still two hours, for one not fair, not
young!

You would not wait for Venus half so long.
Could I please *you, and †you, more patient
folks, [jokes;

With some small nature, and some harmless
These & splendid rows would not their mite
deny,

They will, as well you, both laugh and
sigh, [e'er you cry.

Sigh, when you laugh, and laugh when—
Ye soldiers, sailors, valiant as you're free,
O lend your aid, protect my babe, and me!
Cowards spare none; but you, the truly brave,
Women and children will for ever save!

Here ends my task—and for our last exped-
ient—

The auth'ress makes you this (curseys)—
and this (bows) your most obedient.

EPILOGUE,

Written by the Author of the PROLOGUE,

And spoken by Mrs. CLIVE.

I Long to know, dread sirs, with due sub-
mission,

How you approve me, as a politician?
The thought was mine.—I told the scrib'ling
dame,

This part of Winifred is much too tame;
Ask but the town, said I, they'll all agree,
That a tame character, will not suit me:
I hate such lifeless, water gruel stuff;
Quicken her well with politicks and snuff;
Small quantities of both will be but teizing;
Give them enough, and set the town a sneez-
ing.

Her scribbling vanity at this was stung;
Would have disputed—Hold, says I, you're
wrong,

Don't be so rash, to draw on me, your tongue;
I have a weapon, should I take the field,
A better, never did a woman wield;
You'll find, when once my passion is afloat,
The soul of Cæsar, in a petticoat!

"Aye, but, says she, in politicks there's dan-
ger, 'stranger."

To courts, and state affairs, I'm quite a
So much the better, thou most simple woman
Blunders, in politicks, are not uncommon.
When you mistake, the town will think you
clever, for ever;

Think that you mean great folks, and clap
Old England, like a boy, loves wicked fun,
Abuse your betters, and your work is done.
Small game the English spirit will not follow,
'Tis at the nobler chace, you whoop and holla,
O'er hedge and ditch you helter skelter fly,
Start but a statesman—Yoax! the hounds full
cry!

To pick up lesser game you will not stay,
While the fox runs, the hare may steal away;
Our auth'ress is the hare—who trembling sits,
'Till she escapes this dreadful pack of wits;
She hopes you will not hunt her, she's so
But bark to Mercy, as the noblest call, [small,
4n

In Memory of Alexander Bruce, Esq, M. D.

WHO, by the gentleness, and suavity of
his manners,

His skill and application in the medical art,
The friendliness and hospitality of his disposition,

Justly merited and acquired,

The affection and esteem of every one.

His death must be regretted as a loss to the
publick,

In being bereaved of the services of a man
Of unblemished morals,

Untainted integrity,

And singular probity and goodness.

Whilst he exercised his profession, his judgment
was revered

As the result of pains and diligence in acquiring

The knowledge of physic;

Nor did he make it the only means of attaining
wealth

For himself;

But of rendering him more extensively useful
To others.

A delicacy of constitution, deprived the public
of the labours

Of this excellent physician;

But he did not altogether forego a profession,
By the exercise of which he became

So remarkably eminent:

His heart was too good,

To let him see the distresses of his fellow
creatures,

Without offering a willing hand to relieve
them;

And his disposition too liberal,

To let him accept a fee, when providence
Had blessed him with a genteel independency:

If his health would permit,

He grudged not his trouble in visiting the sick,
And even when confined, through indisposition
of body,

His mind was active in considering cases laid
before him,

And his advice given with cheerfulness and
exactness.

But his charity was not confined within such
narrow limits,

It extended itself where physic alone would
have been insignificant.

The poor were shewed a remedy for their
diseases,

And the purse liberally opened to make it
effective;

The frequency of visiting beds of sickness was
so far

From steeling his mind against the impressions
of humanity,

That he sympathized with those in pain and
anguish,

Whilst he was considering by what means he
could

Most effectually relieve them.

Nor was he only skillful in the science of
medicine,

His natural genius, cultivated by a liberal
education,

Made him fond at all times of literature;
He stored his mind with every branch of
useful knowledge;

You beheld the gentleman and admired the
scholar;

Qualified, as he was, to adorn a public station,
He was contented with being as serviceable

as he could in a private one.

Not, that he was without a laudable ambition
to serve his country;

But his health was not equal to his wishes or
abilities;

And had he appeared in a public character,
His behaviour would have been suitable to its

importance;

No sinister motives would have moved his integrity,

But the public weal would have been the constant

Object of his attention.

In short, though he was not the greatest,

He was one of the best men,

That ever graced this isle.

His domestic virtues will ever make him
revered

As the husband, and the master,

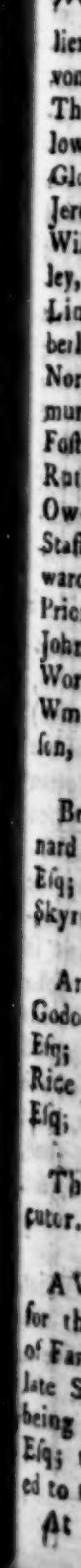
And his sociable disposition, qualified him
For the kind friend and cheerful companion.

*Depart de la Hollande pour la Danemark le 1. de
Janvier 1769. Ode profane dédiée à la Com-
tesse d'Essex.*

LES destins nous conduisent quand et où ils
veulent à cette heure, (ENNEMIE du froid)
je port mes pas, à des pays approchant Green-
land. Adieu nymphes de ces pres humides;
adieu *Shoveling*, ou souvent exposé au vent
et au froid, j'ai respire le zephyr salutaire de
la mer; je n'Entendré plus le bruit Sourde
de ces Vagues: nous Seront bientôt à la Vut
terrible, de la Mer du Nord; ou les Tour-
billions impetieux renversent les Vaisseaux
briffes dans l'Air. Deja une vent impetueux, a
poussée notre barque rapide au travers de
l'Elbe, vite comme une hirondelle vole au
bord de l'Eau, ou les Columbes, effrayés
sendent la route azurée O Angleterre, la
Gloire de Neptune! le séjour de la sagesse
chez toi (on dit) Reside la divine liberte.
Sauveur de la grande Bretagne; Sauveur
de la grande Bretagne; Sauveur de Bar-
clui et la Reine de Cypro Mers tout
puissantes soez propices. Eleve toi Celeste
Deesse sur les flots, tourne vers l'Albion, une
doux-regard, et pla è tes Temples, sur ces
champs benignes; Ton fleur favorite, la
Rose se trouve par tout notre isle; tes
Myrters fragrantés, croissent en abondance
dans nos jardins chaque L bre Berger, chaque
belle Bergere, tout les sciences, les quells
ardonent notre Empire, feliciteront votre
arrivée—Chantons Hallelujah à Bacchus—
Chantons Hallelujah à Venus de Victorie. que
Mars l'Exterminateur de notre Race; te
ritine



*The first containing 50 Miles 2 Furlongs
The second containing 43 Miles 1 Furlong.*



retire au Rivages du Pont Euxine; ou qu'il
sonne son Trumpett sur les plaines de Thrace;
que les Turkes, & les Russes recoivent cette
Diete Barbare, mais l'Angleterre Content
des la Grandeur de son Empire, sans aucune
dissention, jouira de la Paix, des la Richesse,
d'Harmonie, et des Plaisirs. Chantons,
Hallelujah a Bacchus! Chantons *Hallelujah*
a Venus de Viçorie, que le Nectar abondante
coule sur nos tables, que des fetes nuptiales,

emblems de l'union, et dela Paix, soient,
celebrees a tout heure: jusque as que la force
des Anglois Etant redoublée, par le Temps,
et la concord.

Si des Enemies avancent, pour notre perte
combinee,

Nous ajouterons a nos conquetes, des nou-
velles contrees.

A les loix de Neptune, tout doit etre soumis,
L'océan triomphe & la terre obeit.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

Sheriffs appointed for the Year 1769.

ER K S. John Cooke, Esq;
Bedf. William Farrer, Esq;
Bucks. John Lane, Esq;
Cumb. John Robinson, Esq;
Chesh. Philip Egerton, Esq;
Camp' & Hunt' James Col-
lier, Esq; Cornw. John Blewett, Esq; De-
von. Thomas Northmore, Esq; Dorset. Will
Thorpe Holder, Esq; Derb. Brabazon Hal-
lows, Esq; Essex, Daniel Mathew, Esq;
Gloucest. William Singleton, Esq; Hertf.
Jeremiah Rayment Hadsley, Esq; Heref.
William Nourse, Esq; Kent, Will. Wheat-
ley, Esq; Leicest. Sir Charles Halford, Bart.
Linc. J. Hopkinson, Esq; Monm. Geo. Du-
berly, Esq; Northumb. Mich. Pierson, Esq;
Northampt. Tho. Langton, Esq; Norf. Ed-
mund Rolfe, jun. Esq; Notting. Robert
Foster, Esq; Oxf. William Draper, Esq;
Rutl. Edmund Sismey, Esq; Shrop. John
Owen, Esq; Som. William Rodbard, Esq;
Staff. Clement Kynnersley, Esq; Suff. Ed-
ward Isaac Jackson, Esq; Southamp. Tho.
Prior, Esq; Surry, John Thornton, Esq; Suff.
John Laker, Esq; Warw. George Lucy, Esq;
Worcest. Edward Knight, jun. Esq; Wiltf.
Wm Talk, Esq; Yorksh. Sir James Ibbet-
son, bart.

SOUTH WALES.

Brecon. Tho. Powell, Esq; Carm. Leo-
nard Bilson Gwyn, Esq; Card. John Hughes,
Esq; Glam. Tho. Mathews, Esq; Pemb. Tho.
Skyrme, Esq; Radn. James Watkins, Esq;

NORTH WALES.

Angl. Wm Smith, Esq; Carn. Robert
Godolphin Owen, Esq; Denb. Rob. Wynne,
Esq; Flint, Tho. Griffith, Esq; Merion.
Rice James, Esq; Montgom. Henry Wynne,
Esq;

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25.

The convocation met, and chose a prolo-
gator.

FRIDAY, 27.

A Wardmote was held at St. Bride's Church,
for the election of an alderman of the Ward
of Farringdon Without, in the room of the
late Sir Francis Gosling deceased, and there
being no candidate to oppose John Wilkes,
Esq; that gentleman was declared duly elect-
ed to the office.

At the opening of the business the lord

mayor, in a very elegant speech, assured the
inhabitants, that "the reason of their hav-
ing the trouble of attending a second time
on the business of electing an alderman, was
owing to a mistake of his own, in making the
declaration at the former election, after the
books had been closed." How much ho-
nour does this acknowledgment do to the
good sense and modesty of his lordship!

SATURDAY, 28.

A house was consumed by fire in Five-foot
lane, Bermondsey.

SUNDAY, 29.

An house was consumed by fire, in Dead-
man's place, and the mistress of it perished
in the flames.

MONDAY, 30.

The bishop of St. David's preached before
the house of Lords; Dr. Hallifax before the
Commons, and Mr. Markham before the ci-
ty magistrates.

THURSDAY, Feb. 2.

Westminster. This day the lords being met,
a message was sent to the honourable House
of Commons by Mr. Quarme, yeoman usher
of the black rod, acquainting them, that the
Lords, authorized by virtue of his majesty's
commission, for declaring his royal assent to
one public act agreed upon by both houses,
do desire the immediate attendance of this
Honourable House in the House of Peers to
hear the commission read; and the commons
being come thither, the said commission, im-
powering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury,
the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain,
the Lord President of the Council, the Lord
Privy Seal, the Duke of Grafton, and sever-
al other Lords therein mentioned, to declare
and notify the royal assent to the said act,
was read accordingly, and the royal assent
given to

An act to continue an act, made in the
eighth year of the reign of his present ma-
jesty, intituled, An act to continue an act
made in the 5th year of his present majes-
ty, intituled, An act for importation of
salted beef, pork, bacon, and butter, from
Ireland, for a limited time; and for allowing
the Importation of salted beef, pork, bacon,
and butter, from the British dominions in
America, for a limited time.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 3.

Capt. A—, (see p. 46.) was committed to Newgate, for challenging a member of a certain A—y.

SATURDAY, 4.

John Wilkes, Esq; alderman, and member for Middlesex, was expelled the House of Commons.

MONDAY, 6.

The convocation of Canterbury, as usual once in seven years, addressed the king. (See p. 86.)

THURSDAY, 9.

Came on at the East-India-House the ballot on the question for agreeing with the public, and granting 400,000l. per annum for five years, out of their territorial revenues in India? At six o'clock the glasses were closed, and at seven Thomas Allan, Esq; chairman of the scrutineers appointed to inspect the votes, made his report to the general court, when there were 200 votes for the question, and 250 against it. (See p. 53.)

MONDAY, 13.

His majesty returned the following answer to the joint-address of both houses of parliament:

"My lords and gentlemen,

THE sincere satisfaction you express in the measures which I have already taken, and the strong assurances you give of supporting me in those which may be still necessary to maintain the just legislative authority, and the due execution of the laws, in my province of Massachusetts Bay, give me great pleasure.

I shall not fail to give those orders, which you recommend as the most effectual method of bringing the authors of the late unhappy disorders in that province to condign punishment."

TUESDAY, 14.

At a very numerous meeting of the freeholders of the county of Middlesex on Tuesday, at the Mile End Assembly-room, it was unanimously resolved to confirm their former choice by re-electing John Wilkes, Esq; their representative in parliament.

George Bellas, Esq; was called to the chair.

James Townsend, Esq; member of parliament for Westloo in Cornwall, recommended the re-election of Mr. Wilkes in a very elegant and animated speech; in which he observed, that he had never seen or spoken to Mr. Wilkes before his late expulsion; that he regarded his cause solely as the cause of the people, divested of every personal consideration or connection; that the oppression and injuries which Mr. Wilkes had suffered were sufficient to rouse the indignation of every man that had one generous sentiment in his breast, or the least sense of freedom and regard for the constitution: and that he would assert the right of the freeholders to the choice of their representatives, by going to give his vote for Mr. Wilkes in case of

future expulsion, as long as he should have a shilling left, or one leg to hop down to Brentford.

John Sawbridge, Esq; member for Hithe in Kent, seconded this motion with great spirit, concluding with the words of Mr. Wilkes's address;—that if once the ministry shall be permitted to say whom the freeholders shall not chuse, the next step will be to tell them whom they shall chuse.

Mr. Horne, Samuel Vaughan, Esq; Sir Francis Blake Delaval, — Eyre, Esq; — Jones, Esq; and many other gentlemen of property and character, spoke to the same effect.

The freeholders in general manifested a spirit, and a decent firmness, that cannot fail, with perseverance, to obtain a redress of all their grievances.

THURSDAY, 16.

Mr. Wilkes was re-elected at Brentford member for the county of Middlesex, by the unanimous voice of above two thousand of the most respectable freeholders, who, notwithstanding it proved a very wet day, attended at their own expence early in the morning, to support the re-election, lest any candidate in the opposite interest should have been, by a party, attempted to be surprized upon the county at the hustings. Every thing was conducted with the most strict and singular good order. He was put up by James Townsend, Esq; member for Westloo; and when the re-election was declared, they all around testified their joy by the most loud and unanimous shouts of applause. It may be truly said that this re-election has not cost Mr. Wilkes a single shilling, so unanimous and so hearty are the people in his favour — *Depressus resurgam.*

MONDAY, 20.

At a very large and respectable meeting of gentlemen at the London Tavern, (friends of Mr. Wilkes and the constitution) and at which meeting many members of the House of Commons attended, a subscription was set on foot to support the cause, when the sum of 3340l. was immediately subscribed, and a committee appointed to carry the same throughout the kingdom.—The preamble to the subscription paper runs in the following manner: "Whereas John Wilkes, Esq; has suffered very greatly in his private fortune, from the severe and repeated prosecutions he has undergone in behalf of the public, and as it seems reasonable to us, that the man who suffers for the public good, should be supported by the public, We, &c. &c."

WEDNESDAY, 22.

John Burrow, for robbing Robert Elliott in the Green Park; Robert Davis, alias David Roberts, who pleaded guilty to five indictments for felonies; John Casey, alias Clark, for returning from transportation

fore the expiration of his time; Jasper Webb and Edward Williams, for robbing James Dorle of a great coat and a snuff-box in the highway near Kentish-town, were, pursuant to their sentences, executed at Tyburn.

Cooper, Wilks, Perkins, were respited and Balfe and M'Quirk postponed till further enquiry. (See p. 52.)

Earl Percy, now in Ireland with his regiment, has had the freedom of Dublin voted to him in a gold box.

Four of the Hastings pirates have died in the Marshalsea, of the small-pox.

A scheme is now carrying into execution by Sir John Fielding, for establishing an asylum for young boys, whose total want of parental and parochial protection, exposes them early to the temptation of every vice. In this asylum they are to be clothed and maintained till they are put apprentice to the sea-service, and a premium of five pounds is to be given with them when put out, as well as an additional sum of five pounds to supply them with necessaries.

Many societies and private persons have subscribed largely to support this scheme, and several vagrant boys have already been clothed and put apprentice to masters of ships.

Mr. Bingley (see p. 52.) in one of his late North-Britons, has published a very extraordinary affidavit, that he will never answer to interrogatories as long as he lives, unless he should be put to the torture.

A man, his wife, and two children, lately perished of absolute want of the necessaries of life, in one of the poor houses at Datchworth, in Hertfordshire. An enquiry is making into this scene of cruelty, by the intervention of some public-spirited gentlemen, and subscriptions for the relief of the poor of that parish have been bestowed.

The felons in Chelmsford goal lately set fire thereto, to facilitate an escape, but were prevented, and the flames extinguished without much damage.

The two annual premiums left by the late Dr. Smith, to the university of Cambridge, have been assigned to Mr. Atwood of Trinity, and Mr. Parkinson of Christ-colleges.

The following subjects are proposed at Oxford for the chancellor's prizes for the present year, viz. for latin verses, "Ars Medend." For an English oration, "The utility of public infirmaries." The first of the above subjects is intended for such gentlemen of the university as have not exceeded four years, from the time of their matriculation; and the other for such as have exceeded four but not completed seven years. The exercises to which the prizes are adjudged, are to be repeated in the theatre at the ensuing public Eneenia.

At a sessions held in January by adjournment from Wakefield at Doncaster for the West-Riding of Yorkshire, William Garlick,

of Featherstone, near Pontefract, one of the high constables for the Wapontake of Oldgoldcross, was indicted for extorting money, by colour of his office, to the amount of upwards of 1250l. from 25 town-ships within the said Wapontake, and upon his pleading guilty to the first indictment, (which was preferred against him by the constables of Pontefract) and agreeing to pay all the money back to the said several towns, with interest due for the same, and all charges of the prosecution, the court fined him 6s. 8d. and ordered him to be imprisoned for one month in York-Castle, and turned him out of the office of the high constable, and appointed Mr. Matthew Ash, of Tanfield, high constable in the place of the said William Garlick.

Letters from Philadelphia, of Nov. 18, say, "We are like to have some uneasiness here, on account of a searcher appointed for this port, last summer; who on the merchants refusing to pay him his fees, left us; and, about ten days ago, returned with letters from the commissioners to the collector, and an account of the fees paid to the searcher at New-York. A few days ago a merchant went to clear out a vessel for Madeira, and was asked by the collector, if the searcher had indorsed the sufferance; being answered in the negative, he told the party he could not give him his papers till that was done. The searcher, upon this, was sent for, indorsed the sufferance and demanded his fees, which the merchant refused, saying, there was no act of parliament which gave him any, and that his salary was his pay for his services. The collector still hesitating to clear out the vessel, the merchant made his case known in the public coffee house, and immediately thirty or forty of the principal merchants, in a body, waited on the collector, and threatened to commence an action against him, if he delayed any longer clearing the vessel out; that with regard to the searcher's fees, they were willing to try his right to them at law, and would give security in case of judgment against them, to pay from his first appointment; the collector not caring to be sued, told the searcher that he must collect his own fees, and if he thought he had a right to any, recommended to him to get a warrant against any person that should refuse. The searcher disappointed in throwing the burden on the collector's shoulders, is set out for Boston; and we expect the collector will be displaced and a number of men of war sent here; the traders are, however, to a man, determined to support what they think their right and to make it a common cause. Mr. Dickenson, on being consulted, has given his opinion clearly in favor of the merchants, and advises them by no means to give up the matter."

Extract of a Letter from Charles-Town, South-Carolina, Dec. 19.

"The French inhabitants of New-Orleans assembled together in a large body on the 30th of October, determined to expel Don Antonio d'Ulloa, the Spanish governor, and the other Spanish officers; accordingly on the 2d of November they sent them on board a large Spanish ship in the harbour, with orders to leave the island immediately; previously to the above exploit they confined M. Aubry, who was commandant while the place belonged to France. The occasion was, the Spaniards wanting to introduce their commercial regulations, which the inhabitants say they will not submit to, and will be either French or British subjects, but never Spanish; they are sailed for the Havanna. They left in the harbour a Spanish frigate with the marines, not in a condition to put to sea, and two hostages for payment of debts due to the French. Four of the principal French gentlemen were to embark in three or four days, to lay their affairs before the court of France, and solicit redress of sundry grievances."

By letters from Grenada, of Dec. 31. Humphry Euden, Samuel Harris, and Charles O'Gara, are said to be imprisoned for the murder of one Obrian, on the coast of Guinea, and running away with a schooner, belonging to their ship, Richard, Capt. Eagle.

Extract of a Letter from Jamaica.

"Our accounts from the Havanna, relating to the late hurricane, are very contradictory. Some say that the damage done is so considerable, that it cannot be repaired in several years; others, that their whole loss may be repaired for about six millions of piastres. By the most moderate calculation, ninety-six public edifices have been totally ruined, among which are reckoned the great cathedral, the custom house, the great tobacco magazine, St. Jaques's fort, the principal jail, and the convent of St. Augustine, besides 4048 houses. What is very remarkable, not above 110 persons were buried in the ruins, though a great number of lives have been lost in the plantations. Sixty-nine ships were run on shore, most of which were entirely beat to pieces.

The hurricane began on the 15th of October last, at the south end of the island of Cuba, and died away in the north.

Early and authentic Advices from India.

By an express arrived over land from India, which left Bassora on the 26th of October last, the following advices have been received from Surat and Bengal, of a fresher date than any which came by the last ships of this season.

From Surat they write that the principal chiefs of the Morattas were engaged in a war amongst themselves.—These civil commotions of that powerful race of people will

secure the English from being annoyed by them in the war they are now carrying on in the Decan against Hyder Ally.

The news from Bengal is rather unfavourable, as they seem to entertain strong apprehensions of a rupture with Suja Dowla: This intriguing prince has, it seems considerably increased his army, and disciplined them upon the plan of the English Seapoys: he has also made a great addition to his artillery, from his own founderies, where he employs Frenchmen, who cast as good field pieces as any that are brought from Europe; and what appears still more alarming, he has been lately circulating letters amongst the neighbouring Rajas, setting forth how disgraceful and ignominious it is to the whole empire, to see the Great Mogul in the hands of the English East-India company, who dictate all his counsils.

It is thought, however, by intelligent people returned from India, that if a war should happen with this ambitious neighbour of our's, he must soon fall a sacrifice, as his force is still inferior to our's, and his troops not commanded by European officers; the only inconvenience therefore which can probably ensue, will be a temporary increase of expence to the company.

By letters from Jamaica, we learn, that the assembly of that island met the 13th of Sept. and, after a session of nine days, was dissolved by the lieutenant-governor, on the house refusing to comply with the royal requisition for re-payment of the monies advanced by the treasury of Great-Britain, for the island subsistence of the troops stationed there, during the late discontinuance of the sitting of the assembly. Writs being issued for calling a new assembly, most of the members were elected, among whom are, Mr. Gale, Mr. Cuthbert, and several other gentlemen of Jamaica. Charles Price, Esq; for many years Speaker of the Assembly of Jamaica, on the 7th of October received by the hands of his excellency Sir William Trelawney, governor in chief of that island, his majesty's patent conferring on him, and his heirs male, the dignity of a baronet of Great-Britain. Governor Trelawney made his publick-entry into Kingston on Thursday the 20th of October.

A circular letter has been sent from Lord Hillsborough, to the governors of the different provinces in America, to command them, in his majesty's name, to assist the commissioners of the customs, in the discharge of the duties of their respective offices to the utmost of their power.

The temporary importance of many pieces inserted this month, has obliged us to trespass upon many of our ingenious correspondents, and to defer the Foreign Affairs, the Lists, &c. to our next.